

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 8.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2354.

## NEW TRIAL IN MARCH

### The Plantation Will Not Accept a Cut.

The second trial of the Honolulu Plantation Co. case will begin on Monday, March 3d. The defendants yesterday refused to accept the cut in the verdict suggested as an alternative by Judge Estee and the court immediately ordered a new trial. It will be necessary to call a special court term for the purpose and a new jury will be summoned for the same time. This action was decided upon only after an exciting fight in court over the refusal of Judge Estee to allow defendants' exceptions to the ruling made by him to be recorded.

When the matter was called up in the afternoon Judge Silliman, appearing for the Honolulu Plantation Co., asked leave to file a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the court as given on Saturday, ordering a new trial unless a reduction of \$30,000 was accepted.

United States Attorney Dunne objected to the filing of the exceptions on the ground that there was nothing to except to, until the defendants had signified their intention to accept or reject the offer of the court.

Judge Estee refused to allow the exceptions, holding that as far as the record showed the defendants might still accept the reduction suggested.

"There is nothing for us to do," added Mr. Dunne, "until the three days named in the decision are up; and it is known whether or not the defendant intends to exert the option given by the court. Until then there is nothing for the court to do."

"I wish to deny emphatically that the defendant intends to accept the option," replied Mr. Silliman. "I protest against this proceeding of the court and reiterate that the defendant has not agreed or assented to the court's decision."

The defendants asked for a new trial as well as plaintiff," replied Mr. Dunne. "You cannot except to the order of the court, then, ordering a new trial. It is simply a question of money—whether or not you are willing to accept the option of the court and you have no right to except to anything else."

"That is a misstatement of facts," replied Silliman. "It is an error to say that we asked for a new trial, we simply were within our statutory rights in excepting to the verdict of the jury, and giving formal notice of intention to move for a new trial."

"There is nothing here to except to," said Judge Estee, "and I can't allow the filing of the exceptions in this court."

"I want to except to the court's ruling upon the motion for a new trial," replied Mr. Silliman.

"The court has stated several times that there is nothing before it to except to," said Judge Estee.

"Then I tender this bill of exceptions to the clerk for filing," said Mr. Silliman, suiting his action to the words.

"I can't file it unless by order of the court," replied Mr. Maling.

"The clerk refuses to file it," said Mr. Silliman, picking up the papers again and turning to the court.

"I can't help it," replied Judge Estee; "you will have to settle that with the clerk."

"I again except to the ruling of the court, and extend to the clerk the exceptions."

"I can't file it in open court," again replied the clerk.

"Now ask leave to file this refusal to accept the suggestion of court to remit a portion of the verdict."

"You may file that," the court ordered.

The following is the form of refusal to accept suggestion of court to remit portion of verdict."

"Now comes the defendant, Honolulu Plantation Company, and declines to remit from the verdict rendered herein the sum of thirty thousand dollars as suggested in the decision and order of the court filed in this cause on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1902.

"HONOLULU PLANTATION COMPANY.

"Its Attorneys,

"HATCH & SILLIMAN."

"THE EXCEPTIONS AGAIN.

"I ask that the case be set for trial, and Mr. Dunne as soon as the paper is read.

"What time?" asked the court.

"The earliest time possible."

"Well, it can't be within twenty days. I will set it down for the first Monday in March, the third."

"I ask leave now," interposed Mr. Silliman, "to except to the decision of the court."

Mr. Silliman then began reading to the stenographer the bill of exceptions which he had vainly tried to have put on the record before.

The exceptions were as follows:

"Now comes the defendant, the Honolulu Plantation Company, and excepts to the decision and order of the court upon the plaintiff's motion for a new trial, which said decision was filed on Saturday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1902, upon the following grounds:

"1. That said decision is contrary to law.

"2. That said decision is in contravention of the Seventh Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

The court then adjourned.

The second trial will be held on Monday, March 3d.

The trial will be held in the court room of the U. S. Post Office, Honolulu.

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		Delinquent Income Tax List, Fourth Division.									
23 Dennelly, W. J.	15 45	250 Moy Hop	12 94	Ewa and Waianae Delinquent List.	1875 Kawaikumuole, Mrs. Lokai.	7 10	1992 Kailihauna, Est.	14 80	Delinquent Income Tax List, Fourth Division.		
24 Doyle, C. A.	4 90	251 Murray, T. B.	4 68		1876 Kahal, Est.	4 35	1993 Kelle, Mrs. A.	2 70			
25 Duncan, R. M.	13 70	252 Murray, Chas. F.	22 28		1877 Kapilani, Est.	9 30	1994 Kawahaoano, Mrs.	7 60			
26 Du Boise, T. P.	4 90	253 Muller, Robt. G. O.	12 82		1878 Kahai and Kualli	7 10	1995 Kamakani	48 00			
27 Evans, Geo. S.	17 99	254 McAllister, J. W.	10 18		1879 Kauhi, W.	7 20	1996 Keawe, D. W.	6 00			
28 Ebert, F. G.	2 70	255 McGraw, John Tarn	18 18		1880 Kumano, Kaolelo	12 15	1997 Kinalau	16 90			
29 Eberling, Geo.	10 18	256 McNichol, Duke W.	11 50		1881 Kina, Est.	3 80	1998 Kaili, Sam	39 30	Behrens, Rud.	2 15	
30 Eon, C.	5 67	257 McDonald, John W.	53 77		1882 Konohiki, Est.	11 50	1999 Kekal, Abraham	20 20	Bock, Aug.	3 55	
31 Fang, Ken.	10 62	258 McKee, J.	11 50		1883 Keliakapuni, Lelaloha	13 85	2000 Kalawala	2 90	Couson, W. B.	36 58	
32 Fel Kee	31 89	259 McGavin, J.	22 50		1884 Kuka, H. Caroline	3 25	2001 Kaapa, Wm.	13 00	Elusen, O.	4 90	
33 Fernandez, Lot P.	8 64	260 Nakookoo, John K.	2 06		1885 Leleaua, Est.	3 25	2002 Kaehu	3 15	Guge, E.	11 50	
34 Ferreira, Frank	4 90	261 Naukana, Job	2 70		1886 Lane, P. C.	5 70	2003 Karmaka (w.)	12 00	Gall, J. C.	10 07	
35 Fidde, Jas. H.	10 71	262 Nakabayashi, U.	2 35		1887 Lonokaeho, Est.	6 00	2004 Kualalike	6 40			
36 Friel, E. B.	1 38	263 Ng Lal	10 52		1888 Luka, H. Caroline	3 25	2005 Kaanana	9 80			
37 Finley, M.	4 90	264 Ng Jan	10 62		1889 Leleaua, Est.	3 25	2006 Kalauka, John	2 70			
38 Feng Chen	10 52	265 Nawai, Jos.	1 31		1890 Maile, ...	8 25			Hollingshead, W. C.	17 99	
39 Feng See	10 52	266 Needham, W. W.	4 79		1891 Maunaloa, Kai	5 45			Holt, R. A.	7 43	
40 Fock Sau Tong	22 44	267 Norton, B. H.	10 52		1892 Mahaloa, A. S.	7 95			Jacinto, August	8 86	
41 Fulton, John R.	17 00	268 O'Brien, F.	22 00		1893 Mahu, Mrs. Pahukoa	4 90			Mahoney, J. J.	10 18	
42 Fu Yuen Lung	2 90	269 Oberwimmer, R.	20 85		1894 Manuel, Antone	3 80			Martins, J. D.	19 42	
43 Fuller, R. M.	10 18	270 Oh Hing & Co.	16 56		1895 Nakuina, Emma M.	4 90			McKiehne, J. F.	17 99	
44 Gammill, Tom.	5 64	271 Nunes, Ed.	4 90		1896 Naoiwi, D.	42 00			Pierce, E.	23 38	
45 Ganzell, Fred.	31 19	272 Nunes, Ed.	10 52		1897 Pohakahi, Est. of	8 20					
46 Greene, John S.	11 50	273 Oahu Carriage Co., Ltd.	37 57		1898 Penopono, Est. of	2 70					
47 Geer, R. C.	4 90	274 Owens, F. J.	22 50		1899 Naimu, Est. of	10 65					
48 German, H.	12 60	275 O'Brien, F.	6 22		1900 Pal, Mrs. Kelino	5 45					
49 Go Man Chung	2 90	276 Oberwimmer, R.	20 85		1901 Pakeli, B.	3 25					
50 Gee Sing	9 00	277 Oh Hing & Co.	16 56		1902 Pedro, A. R.	6 00					
51 Harrison, J. H.	18 10	278 Oahu Lumber and Building Co., Ltd.	373 08		1903 Paele, ...	1 60					
52 Hart, Edmund	44 40	279 Palolo Land and Improvement Co., Ltd.	312 25		1904 Pohakahi, Est. of	8 20					
53 Harris, Albert E.	7 60	280 Parker, E. H.	15 90		1905 Penopono, Est. of	2 70					
54 Harris, W. W.	54 21	281 Pang Chong	44 88		1906 Pele, ...	3 80					
55 Hauseyden, H. T.	8 64	282 Pacheco, M. C.	2 04		1907 Robinson, M. P.	9 30					
56 Haukau, James H.	4 90	283 Pedersen, C.	17 32		1908 Sum Hop Wai	2 45					
57 Harford, H. K.	4 90	284 Prescott, F. G.	10 03		1909 Savidge, Wm.	1 60					
58 Hawall Land Co., Ltd.	39 85	285 Prescott, L. F.	38 08		1910 Solomona	2 70					
59 Heleneberg, J. A.	44 50	286 Perry, M. S.	30 80		1911 Sylvia, Manini	3 25					
60 Herrick, C. F.	23 90	287 Pinckham, W. E.	1 82		1912 Thompson, Est. of T. T.	1 60					
61 Heshall, Geo.	23 90	288 Pickard, J. W.	94		1913 Tai Loy	2 15					
62 Hee Chan	46 70	289 Powell, J. V.	2 65		1914 Walmea Land Co.	50 55					
63 High, Dr. C. B.	27 24	290 Petermann, F. H. J.	2 65		1915 Wond, W. S.	6 90					
64 Hinckley, W. L.	10 18	291 Perry, S. P.	11 50		1916 Waimalu, Polna	9 30					
65 Hirase, J. K.	22 50	292 Pihakama, Est.	8 20		1917 Wood, Edgar	15 55					
66 Ho Hing Lung	77 50	293 Pihakama, Oplo	2 70		1918 Waialua Beach Hotel	11 05					
67 Ho Sing	9 30	294 Podmore, Robert W.	9 19		1919 Waimea	50 55					
68 Holland, W. H.	8 20	295 Poepoe, J. M.	8 86		1920 Waihala, Maikai	3 55					
69 Holt, E. S.	18 71	296 Quinn, E. W.	65 62		1921 Ah Yau	6 55					
70 Holt, E. S.	5 56	297 Raymond, A.	4 90		1922 Alohi, Maikai	2 70					
71 Ho Lue	24 05	298 Reed, F. H.	11 50		1923 Kalawala	3 25					
72 Holt, Hanakaulani	24 86	299 Reid, H. C.	30 11		1924 Kalawala	1 60					
73 Holt, C. J.	1 60	300 Riley, W. R.	10 84		1925 Kalawala	2 70					
74 Hogan, J. J.	77	301 Richard, Jos.	10 86		1926 Kalawala	3 25					
75 Hoong, Yin	8 82	302 Riley, W. R.	18 70		1927 Kalawala	4 90					
76 Ishihara, S.	2 59	303 Quinn, E. W.	65 62		1928 Kalawala	2 70					
77 Ishimaki, I.	31 59	304 Raymond, A.	4 90		1929 Kalawala	3 25					
78 Johnson, W. H.	9 30	305 Reed, F. H.	11 50		1930 Kalawala	4 90					
79 Johnson, C.	30 06	306 Reid, H. C.	10 60		1931 Kalawala	5 45					
80 Johnson, H. Stuart	1 65	307 Riley, W. R.	10 84		1932 Kalawala	6 50					
81 Johnson, E.	11 50	308 Riley, W. R.	10 86		1933 Kalawala	7 50					
82 Johnson, Edward	12 60	309 Richard, Jos.	10 86		1934 Kalawala	8 50					
83 Jones, Henry M.	80 68	310 Richard, Jos.	10 86		1935 Kalawala	9 50					
84 Jack Wing	71 25	311 Sabin, W. F.	7 10		1936 Kalawala	10 50					
85 Kamanolu, J. K.	12 84	312 Sango Kee	14 47		1937 Kalawala	11 50					
86 Kane, S. K.	53 27	313 Sako, R.	10 40		1938 Kalawala	12 50					
87 Kapiolani Estate, Ltd.	4 90	314 Salm, M. G.	2 15		1939 Kalawala	13 50					
88 Kalsan, I.	2 26	315 Sherwood, Isaac H.	8 42		1940 Kalawala	14 50					
89 Karratti, B. J.	18 10	316 Spencer, George	2 00		1941 Kalawala	15 50					
90 Kappa, David	13 30	317 Spencer, G. W.	10 18		1942 Kalawala	16 50					
91 Kan Wing Chew	18 10	318 Stephens, C. S.	20 30		1943 Kalawala	17 50					
92 Kanoa, Estate Kaliipu	12 84	319 Schlemmer, M.	2 95		1944 Kalawala	18 50					
93 Kao, J. M.	8 97	320 Smithies, G. E.	2 95		1945 Kalawala	19 50					
94 Kidd, Alex.	8 97	321 Stirling, Con.	10 66		1946 Kalawala	20 50					
95 King, W. C.	12 70	322 Silva, P.	4 14		1947 Kalawala	21 50					

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HONOLULU, HAWAII.

# CHINESE IN JANGLE

## The United Society May be in a Fight.

Upon the decision of a meeting of the leading merchants of the Chinese colony will depend whether or not the officers of the United Chinese Society, whose tenure Treasurer Wright decides is imperfect, will make a legal fight for place. In other words, they want to know whether or not they have any backing before they go into the ring.

Treasurer Wright, in the exercise of legal authority over the society, last Saturday ordered that there be held another meeting for the purpose of electing officers, on the ground that the last meeting was not in accord with the law. This decision was reached after a long consultation and hearing. The protestants against the methods which have been ruling in the past were present, and through their attorney, L. A. Andrews, presented the facts of the meeting. They showed that there was no record of the men who had voted being members of the society, and that the trustees were not legally chosen.

Attorney General Dole had rendered an opinion recommending non-interference, but Treasurer Wright found in the charter of the society a clause giving him, or his predecessor, the Minister of the Interior, the right to veto any election of officers when the officials were not suitable men in his opinion. This was the clause which he followed in making his decision that the recent election was void, as indicated in his letter printed below.

When the decision was made there was consternation in the camp of the Bow Wongs, and confidence in that of the supporters of the Consul in the society. Possession is nine points, and the attorneys for the majority party, Atkinson & Judd, told the officials that there seemed reason for their seeing whether or not the merchants would stand behind them, and if so, to make a fight for the control. This seemed to be the feeling of the members of the official body, and it was decided yesterday afternoon that either Thursday or Friday of this week there should be a meeting of the Chinese to give their decision, which shall determine the matter.

As the matter now stands the affairs of the society are in a terrible tangle, for the reason that there is no record of any new trustees being elected for the purpose of keeping the board filled, or of the resignation of the old officials. This, it is held, on the part of the Consul's party, turns back the affairs to the hands of the framers of the society seventeen years ago. Should this be done, there will be found to be only twelve of the original fifteen men in the country. The others have gone before to China. The survivors are Goo Kim, the original vice president, who would be the head; C. Wai Niu, who would be treasurer, and Li Cheung, who would be secretary, with Yim Quon, Loo Chai Sam, Wong Chun, Wong Leong, Wong Kwock Lum, Fai, Y. Anh, Ho Sun and L. Abio. These trustees have given over the control of the society long ago.

The officers of the society elected recently, with their affiliations, as given by one of them, are: C. K. Al, Bow Wong, vice president; Y. Kee Kim, unknown, secretary; Low Tung, Bow Wong, assistant secretary; Chun Kang Hon, treasurer; Ho Fon, assistant treasurer; Wong Chee, none of whom are Bow Wongs. The officers say this disproves that it is a Bow Wong raid on the society.

The facts at the bottom of the affair are that there grew up many years ago a peculiar style of doing business in the society. When it became hard to get a quorum of the old trustees, it was the custom of Goo Kim to ask some of the other merchants to come in and help at the society's work. Later presidents took the same course, and as there were no records made, there was soon a membership which was peculiar. As the older men abandoned the work the younger ones took it up, and there the matter lies. The decision that the course of Goo Kim followed these years, was wrong, upsets the entire affairs of the society, and there must be either a reversion to the old trustees, or a hard fight to establish a membership roll, from which voters may be known. It is alleged a resolution was passed instructing Goo Kim to have the charter so amended that there could be indefinite membership, some years ago, but nothing was done.

Of the old trustees there is a majority, it is said, who favor the side of the Consul against the Bow Wongs. But it is believed that even if this is the case there must be established some rule for the admission of members, and then the young men will take possession of the society. The property of the society is in the names of the old trustees, and not of the society, and this never has been transferred. The fact is stated that at the meeting referred to the men who won had thirty-three votes, and the objectors only seven votes. The society has been in the hands of the present objectors until recently, and they are now found to be not members as well as the others.

This may interfere with the official celebration of the Chinese New Year, as the United Society takes a foremost part each year.

Treasurer Wright's letter says:

"January 24, 1902.

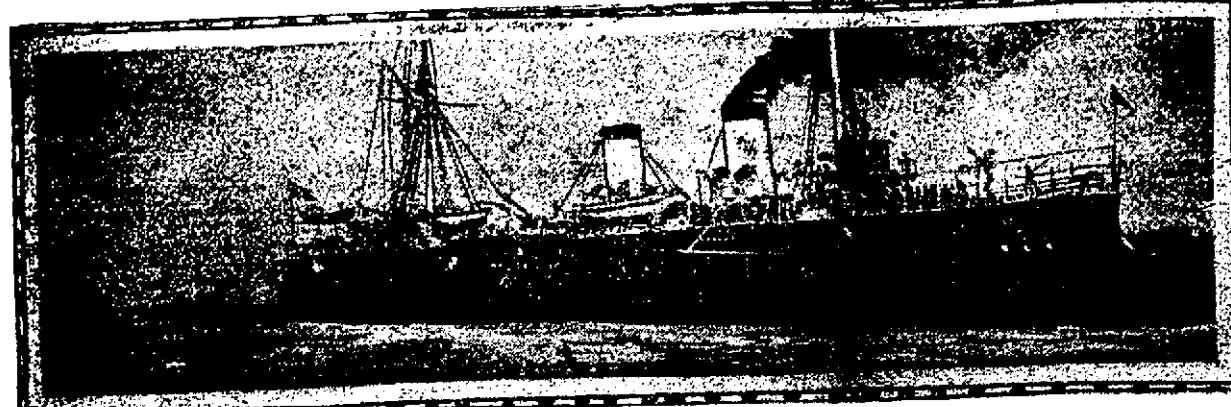
"Gentlemen:—It having been brought to my attention that for some years back your society has violated its by-laws in regard to the election of officers and that the present officers are illegally elected, I therefore, under the power given me by your charter, veto the election of officers forwarded by you to me and direct that another election be held in strict conformity with your by-laws."

"Very respectfully,

WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii;  
To the United Chinese Society, Honolulu."

The parents of Mrs. Sedgwick of Hill arrived in the late foreign boat, en route to the rainy city for a visit with their daughter.

# FRENCH CRUISER PROTET ON WAY TO SOUTH SEA WILL GET A NEW TRIAL



THE FRENCH CRUISER PROTET.

**S**CORES of visitors paid a call yesterday afternoon to the trim crews acquainted with all the local functionaries whom they must receive with ceremony during their stay of ten days. While the ship is not open usually during the week, there will be the guests of Mr. S. M. Damon, and their entertainment at his country home will be an elaborate one. While this is the only thing so far arranged parties made up for the entertainment of the guests of the officers, these perhaps being reserved for days after the cruiser has finished taking on her coal, a supply of which was one of the objects of the call here.

There is not among the officers of the ship one of the company which was in her when she called here before. There has been so complete a change in fact, that out of the complement of 380 men, there are said to be not more than 30 of the crew of two years past. The commandant of the French Pacific division, who is as well the commander in fact of the ship, is Capt. L. Bernaud, whose rank is practically that of a commodore in our navy. His flag Lieutenant is M. Crouzet, who is the adjutant of the division, and the remainder of his staff in command of Division Engineer Charry, Division Paymaster Du Serech, and Division Surgeon Denis. The additional officers of the ship are Captain De Volsene, executive officer; Lieutenants Laumonier, Biscuit, Turn; Ensign Charry, Engineers Guyomart, Le Meur, Veidriene; Midshipmen Ravel, Lerrier, Rivet, Besson, Caubrielle and Gillett.

When the Protet showed off the harbor, hoisted the United States flag and saluted it, the navy station's guns boomed eleven times in welcome to the vessel, and very soon after her coming to anchor, there was a launch alongside and the Consul paid his official visit. The commander with his staff came ashore soon after and called upon Governor Dole, Captain Merry of the naval station, and the Bishop of Panopolis. These visits of ceremony made, the officers began to become acquainted with the city and surroundings, and there were several parties of the juniors who enjoyed a swim and a tour of Waikiki and a look around Punchbowl.

The visit to Captain Cowden, of the Mohican, was reserved for this morning, and this will complete the official

and a dinner to the officers. The principal function will be the Saturday's trip, to include a visit to the Bishop Museum, and then a drive to Moanalua and a luncheon there. The officers will be the guests of Mr. S. M. Damon, and their entertainment at his country home will be an elaborate one. While this is the only thing so far arranged with a dinner at the hotel for the principal officers. There is talk of a semi-public reception, and it is arranged that on Sunday next there will be celebrated a military mass at the Cathedral.

While the Consul is arranging for some of these functions, the officers themselves are planning several tours, and as they devote much of their time to walking while in port, the chances are that the Island will be fairly well covered, at least, as to this end. There will be one party which will make the tramp to the Pali this morning. Another will have a walking tour to the top of Tantalus, and there will be several men in a party which proposes to walk to the cane fields of Honolulu plantation. It is proposed that there be made up a party to visit Pearl Harbor, and this may be done any day in the early part of the week.

The ship will stay here until Monday morning next, February 3, and then will take up the cruise to the South Seas. The first stop will be made at the Marquesas, after which the ship will proceed to Tahiti, which is the principal French colony in this ocean and where the longest stay will be made. The majority of the officers are enthusiastic camera artists, and those ashore yesterday had their machines at work assiduously.

There are already under discussion

many plans for the week's enjoyment by the officers of the ship, for it is an undiscovered country for all of them.

There have been no official plans made as yet, except for one run out of town

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# SOME FACTS ABOUT BEER

## Secrets of Trade Are Told in Court.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The secrets of the liquor traffic in Honolulu were bared before Judge Estee yesterday in the trial of the case of Macfarlane & Co. et al. vs. W. H. Wright, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii. According to the testimony adduced at the trial, the sale of beer made in the States has fallen off over 30 per cent since the Honolulu Brewery began business. The use of the amber liquid in the city has not decreased, however, for the figures given by Manager Hocking showed a corresponding increase in sales of the local brewer.

Plaintiffs claimed that this was due not so much to competition, as to the issuance of licenses for \$250 for the sale of the home brewed beer, where they were compelled to pay \$1,000 for the privilege of selling beer made elsewhere than in Hawaii. Defendant claimed that the falling off in the business of complainants was due to beneficial competition, and the fact that they sold beer for 25 cents a glass, where defendant was willing to take a much smaller profit. Judge Estee said that he could not interfere with any lawful competition, and would take cognizance only of the constitutional question of whether or not the law under which the cheap licenses were issued was in restraint of trade. The progress of the trial was tediously slow, and it is doubtful if the case will be concluded today. Little testimony was introduced but what was objected to, and the examination of the books which defendant insisted should be put in evidence consumed several hours.

W. H. Wright, the defendant in the suit, was the first witness called by the plaintiff. He said he had issued twenty-five beer licenses at the \$250 rate since July 1st, and admitted also that a verbal request had been made upon him by complainants for the same kind of a license, which he had refused to give. Defendant objected to the introduction of the books, and plaintiff then began to read the names of each license holder, to show the location in proximity to the places of business of complainants. The court interrupted the reading, however, upon objection that it was not material.

"I think it is material," said complainant's attorney. "Here a man has a business already established, and you put around it a cordon of these cheap saloons which injure his trade."

"The court can't take cognizance of any act within the discretion of the Treasurer. He is the Judge of where the saloons shall be located, I take it," replied Judge Estee.

"We don't claim he is abusing his discretion."

"The court can't interfere with competition, or say that because of the establishment of that one saloon, some man is making a greater profit than some one else."

Mr. Stillman stated that the location of these saloons had nothing to do with the case.

"Well, if the damage is admitted," said plaintiff's attorney, "then there is no use introducing any evidence—it is only a question of law."

"The court has already held that the demurrer was not good," replied Judge Estee, "and that the complainants have shown they were damaged."

Plaintiff contended that it did make a material difference where these twenty-five saloons were located, as showing the effect upon their business. Judge Estee stated that he could take cognizance only of the fact that the licenses were issued in the Territory of Hawaii, and it did not make any difference whether the saloons were located in Honolulu or at Waikiki. The reading of the licenses was consequently not continued.

The witness further testified that there were probably twenty-five wholesalers and dealers' licenses issued by him, including quite a number who were not parties to the suit.

### LIGHT ON BREWERY BUSINESS

A. A. Hocking, president of the Honolulu Brewery, was then called by plaintiff, and from the beginning there was a fight on part of defendant to exclude his testimony as immaterial.

"In what quantities have you been brewing beer at your brewery since you started on this license?" asked Mr. Robertson on direct examination.

Mr. Stillman objected. "That's a nice thing," he said, "to be inquiring into the private business of a man in a court of justice." Next time I suppose you will be asking how much money he has been making."

"That's just what we intend to do," retorted Mr. Dunne. "These liquor men don't think it to be a very nice thing to have their business cut down 50 per cent."

Mr. Hocking was unable to answer the question without a reference to his books, and was excused until after the noon recess, so that he might produce his records in court.

W. C. Peacock of the firm bearing his name was the next witness. He testified that the company of which he was the head furnished beer to four saloons and that they were compelled to pay a \$1,000 license for each of them. Our business has been materially injured by the sale of Primo beer," said the witness. Our sales for the saloons mentioned for the months of May, June, July and August were almost three-fold what they were for September, October, November and December, and this decrease I attribute almost entirely to the opposition of these cheap saloons.

The question in that form was ruled out though answered later in practically the same words. The court cannot interfere with trade," said Judge Estee, "and has nothing to do with competition, the sole question is the constitutionality of this law. The beer may have been higher or a dozen other things may have affected it." "That's just it," rejoined Stillman. "These gentlemen charge 25 cents a glass and don't want to cut the price."

**AFTERNOON SESSION**  
Treasurer Wright was recalled at the opening of the afternoon session and noted the results in which licenses may be issued in Honolulu, and a list of all licenses in the Territory was introduced in evidence.

# THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF SUGAR KING SPRECKELS

(Special to the Advertiser.)

AN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.— Claus Spreckels' recent activity in the lighting market of San Francisco, has brought him again prominently before the east, which has large interests in California stocks.

Spreckels has within the past few months won a great victory over the old gas company here, the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, which he, with his Independent Electric and Power Company, has been fighting for several years past.

The New York Commercial, a great business daily of the metropolis, has the following to say of Spreckels, which will be interesting to the readers of the Advertiser, as it deals with his career in Hawaii.

Claus Spreckels was known a few years ago as the sugar king of the Sandwich Islands. Today he is the sugar king of the West. Past 72 years of age, he is still active, aggressive and originating. He landed in Charleston, S. C., fifty years ago, coming from Hanover, Germany. He was not educated, and speechless in English. He worked in a grocery in Charleston. In eighteen months he owned it, and in 1855 moved to New York. There he sold butter and eggs for some months.

Meanwhile he had taken up battle with the Southern Pacific Railroad. He thought freight rates were too high for the San Joaquin Valley, and he built the San Joaquin Valley Railroad. The Santa Fe has now bought this, and all the stockholders made a profit.

Spreckels put up the highest and finest office building in San Francisco. Back of it the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company had a power house and poured black soot into the windows of Spreckels' skyscraper. Spreckels sent a polite note to Joseph Crockett, president of the company, asking him to abate the nuisance. Crockett told Spreckels he'd do as he pleased. Within a year and a half Spreckels spent \$20,000 on a new electric light plant. He gave San Francisco a service equal to any in the country.

Now he is to put up an immense gas plant. Crockett's company's market value has gone down from \$13,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Today Spreckels makes 600 barrels of sugar daily. He controls the entire sugar trade of the coast, and has so many other interests that it would take many hours to enumerate them.

Claus Spreckels is of medium height, compactly built, and dresses neatly. His eyes are clear and young looking, and his skin is rosy with health. His round head is covered with a thick growth of hair, now white. He has the movements of a man of forty. He has a pronounced German accent, and has a good deal of trouble with English, especially when he is angry and he is often mad. He is a fighter from away back. Several of his sons are interested with him in some of his enterprises.

Spreckels has a magnificent residence in the fashionable part of San Francisco, living quietly, preferring his own home to those of others. He belongs to the Pacific Union, the leading club of San Francisco, and is much esteemed by his friends there. He has never affected society. His wife, the choice of his youth, was a domestic. He and she are still happy with each other. He is not a sportsman, nor does he care much for theaters, racing or public pleasures. His heart is in his business and he will die working.

Spreckels has always been known as a man of honor, whose word was all that was necessary. He has done much for San Francisco and California. His generosity has provided a \$30,000 music stand for Golden Gate Park. He used to have a great love for Hawaii, but when annexation took place, against his bitter opposition, he withdrew entirely from any interest with the Islands, except the necessary connection made by his sugar business. He was a great friend of King Kalakaua for many years. That ducky monarch made him a knight. Late he had a row with Kalakaua, and told him to take back his title. Spreckels is not a church-goer. When he dies the West will have lost a master mind.



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FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

He returned to California, and in 1883 was the unquestionable sugar king of the Pacific Coast. Then the sugar trust got after him. The octopus offered him \$1,000,000 for his interests. He wouldn't sell, and the fight was on. For a while Spreckels was at a decided disadvantage. The trust had numerous profits on its side. Then the trust made terms and Spreckels got control of the Pacific coast without further friction.

Meanwhile he had established a steamship service between San Francisco and Honolulu, and had got a practical monopoly of the freight and passenger trade. He bought large tracts of land in

the second witness was Manager Hocking of the Honolulu Brewery, who testified from his books the output of the brewery since it was opened in July. The figures showed a material increase in the business of the firm, which plaintiffs claimed was evidence that they were being injured by the issuance of cheap licenses for the sale of Primo. Mr. Hocking testified that the output in July was 549 barrels, approximately in August it was 814 barrels, in September 969 barrels, in October 1,123 barrels, in November 1,016 barrels, and in December 1,033 barrels.

W. C. Peacock was then recalled and from his books testified of the decrease in sales which had been suffered by his four saloons during the last six months of the year. The figures given by him showed a loss in sales of considerably more than one half. This he admitted that during this time the saloon had not been selling beer.

He then asked Mr. Spreckels if he had any further testimony to offer.

I say, as you are about right, replied the witness.

Mr. H. D. Wright, witness of the complainants, was the next witness of the afternoon. He stated that he had made a deposition before the Treasurer. He said that since the establishment of the Primo brewery there had been quite a shortage in his beer sales. The first six months of last year he had dispensed of 3,700 gallons, but after June 30th and for the last six months of the year while the cheap beers were in force his total sales had aggregated but 1,900 gallons. Mr. H. D. Wright had not concluded his testimony when court was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

### Thomas Square Benefited

Thomas Square has taken on a more prepossessing appearance during the past week than for about a year past. Several trees have been cut down low, hanging limbs lopped off and the four great banyan trees surrounding the band stand are being subjected to a deal of trimming. Many of the lower limbs have been removed and branch roots which took up much space away from the central roots have been taken away. This has resulted in brightening that section of the park and one can now obtain at night a fairly clear view through the park from street to street.

### Rapid Transit Extension

Work upon the Waikiki extension of the Rapid Transit road will be put under way in earnest on Monday morning. The preliminary work of getting the quarry and roads therefrom in readiness has been accomplished and the task of ditching and tracklaying will be inaugurated by Contractor McKeen with the opening of the week. The work probably will occupy three months time.

# OPTIONS' ON PLAY PARKS

## Bishop Estate is Aiding McKinley Committee.

(From Saturday's daily)

Options were given by the trustees of the Bishop estate yesterday, covering two plots of ground for ninety days' time. The plots selected by the sub-committee of the official body were those at Pawna, at the end of King street and at Kalihii, just back of the Kamehameha Girls' school.

While there are no figures given out in the transaction it is known that the prices set upon the land have been made low enough to permit the committee to see its way clear at once to proceed with the collection of funds for the memorial, and as well that the figure agreed upon at the last meeting of the Oahu committee, \$25,000, should be sufficient to carry through the project. In each of the lots of ground chosen by the sub-committee composed of Governor Dole, J. A. McCandless and C. M. Cooke, there are ten acres.

The price set upon the Kalihii plot is much in excess of that fixed for the Waikiki plot. The members of the sub-committee, some of whom fancied the Waikiki site the more, have asked for and obtained the figures upon the filling of this site, as would be necessary if it should be the one chosen. There are great depressions, some mounds of rock and other irregularities in the surface of the land. There will be needed at least a foot of soil over the highest points of land, and it is understood that the price set for the filling is about \$100 an acre. According to one of those who should know, the price fixed by the Bishop Estate upon this land would permit the filling of the Waikiki plot upon this basis, and then the price would not be above that asked for the Kalihii lots.

It is probable that there will be a walk made for the Gaelic mail in the hope that it will bring to the committee's lot at Punahoa and Waiola avenue, and this would give three great sites from which the selection is to be made.

Another matter which was given great consideration in the meeting of the trustees of the estate was the granting of a right of way through the lands of the estate for the proposed Tantalus electric road. The matter was presented to the board, and there was much discussion as to the probability of putting through of the road.

After long consideration the matter was taken under advisement, and the projectors of the line notified that the decision would be made later.

### Natives for Mohican.

Captain Cowden, of the training ship Mohican, in the course of a conversation with Captain Merry, the commandant of the naval station, stated that he is desirous of enlisting a number of Hawaiian boys and giving them training on board his vessel.

Captain Merry is enthusiastic over the matter, and hopes that the opportunity will be grasped by many native boys who are undecided as to what particular career they shall follow, now that the time has arrived for them to be doing something for themselves. Captain Merry has a great opinion of the Hawaiians as sailors, and thinks that Captain Cowden furnishes a unique chance for them to show what they are made of.

### A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR BOW-ELBOW TROUBLES

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md., U. S. A., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail."

For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Mr. Marston Campbell is back from Hawaii.

# WONDERFUL SUCCESS

## A Talk of Interest to the Young by One Who Has Had Both Bad and Good Fortune.

"Success rarely, if ever, comes until after many failures," said Mr. Emory T. Hubbard. "The failures we do not hear of, but the successes make men famous."

Mr. Hubbard is a man who, after many failures, at last achieved success and he talks interestingly about it. He is a trained nurse and masseur, living at No. 139 May street, Pasadena, Cal. To a reporter he said:

"I had almost given up hope, but finally I attained that for which I sought—health. Something over ten years ago I underwent two surgical operations and as a result my nervous system broke down. I became all run down, weak and exhausted. I could not sleep, was constipated, my liver was bad and my blood very much out of order.

"In the latter part of 1895, after five doctors had been treating me for as many years without doing me any good, I saw an advertisement in the paper and began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When I had taken half the second bottle I found I was getting better, and I kept on until I was cured. I always keep the pills by me, and whenever a long, hard case has caused me to feel run down, I take them to brace me up. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did wonders for me and I am confident they will do much for others who were troubled as I was.

"Few people are better qualified to judge of the merits of a medicine than the trained nurse. His range of experience is wider even than the physician's, for he is in constant attendance upon his patient day and night, often for weeks and months at a time, he sees all the varied phases of every case and notes every change in his condition.

"Familiar with sickness from the hundreds of cases he has cared for, a recommendation of a medicine by a professional nurse bears great weight and more especially when he has tried the remedy himself. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only rule out cases similar to that of Mr. Hubbard but, containing as they do, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, they have proved efficacious in a wide range of diseases. They are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, six boxes, two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from

whatever cause arising. For Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Eczema, Skin Diseases, Headaches, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month ..... \$5.00  
Per Month, Foreign ..... 7.50  
Per Year ..... 5.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00  
-Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

TUESDAY JANUARY 28

The vegetable seeds received by the Commissioner of Agriculture are for free distribution, and no one will be refused any who calls at Mr. Taylor's office in the basement of the Capitol building.

The intention of Secretary Shaw not to lose his hold on the Iowa voters while shelved in the Cabinet appears in the press notice that he eats pie three times a day.

So far this has been an unusually cool and pleasant winter and one which has seen little of Kona storms. There is plenty of chance yet for an eccentric temperature, but what is past is at least secure and for this, much thanks.

Canada threatens, if trade concessions are not made to her to adopt the American tariff. Let her. The next thing she will have to deal with is an annexation party at home, whose numbers and influence will grow every time a Canadian casts up his accounts.

Judging from the fate of the Volcano and the approaching fate of the Republican the business of attacking the vested interests of Hawaii is not precisely lucrative. The money lost in the undertaking, all told, would make a handsome fortune for the man who could find it.

The President of the Board of Health is to be congratulated on the promised success of his efforts to redeem Kewalo. The place is a festering spot, the eradication of which has been a topic of active discussion between the Board of Health and the Public Works Department for some time past.

It will not be long before the trolley cars, bearing the pioneer flag of the Rapid Transit company, will reach Waikiki. Work on the extension is to begin this week. Before a great while, judging from the state of the company's business, the stockholders will feel like gridironing the entire city and its suburbs.

This is the birthday of Emperor William of Germany. It is an event which, more than is usually the case in the careers of modern rulers, is worth celebrating. The average European King is not of much account save by inherited position and the power this gives him, but the Kaiser is a national leader of men—a sovereign man in a sovereign place. As such he deserves honor at the hands of the citizens of a republic which selects its Presidents by merit, as well as fealty and devotion from men who acknowledge his rule.

The coinage bill which the Home Rule organ says was handed by Delegate Wilcox to a friend for introduction is actually the bill which William Haywood prepared and filed through Congressman Hill of Connecticut. Mr. Hill is the representative who on his visit to Honolulu last year, spoke of Wilcox as a man "utterly without influence in the House." That is the sort of a friend for Wilcox the Home Rule paper now claims. As for the Hawaiian delegate, he could not draw a bill to save his neck. All he ever drew in Congress was his mileage and salary, and he had to have help about that.

Captain Merry, a qualified judge of matters maritime speaks in a hopeful way both of the Condor and the Sheridan. Touching the rumor about the Sheridan it is stated that special editions of San Francisco evening papers contained it, but nobody on the Ventura seems to have had interest enough in the matter to buy a paper and bring it along. We are surprised if news of this character was current in San Francisco before the Ventura sailed that the Advertiser heard nothing of it either from its Associated Press connections or from its special correspondent. Of course the tale may be true but so far it has not been presented in a probable guise.

## A BAD SYSTEM.

One trouble with the volunteer system of raising armies is to get men in the ranks after popular enthusiasm has cooled off. We found it so in 1863 and the bounty system to be shortly followed by the draft had to be adopted to keep the balance full. Tens of thousands of the professional patriots who have done little since the war were either brought dragging into the army and the majority went up to the national crisis as the mere hire of had to be applied to them. England it seems is having an initial experience similar to our own. She wants volunteers some for South African service and others for a home guard but the greater part of the militia has withdrawn during the last two years and as enrollment demands some 6,000 a year the young men will not come. So far the only volunteers enlisted and conscripted have taken the place.

It is only when war begins after the cinders of a long peace that a volunteer boom but that is the time when a fresh set of volunteers are drilled into the ranks. The first to find the country in a real war volunteers fought valiantly and was two years before the slogan "a soldier's home" had been raised. A great many of the regulars who had been few volunteers to its credit.

For a country to be safe from invasion in these times it must be defended by soldiers who know their business not by civilians who have the business of disciplined fighting to learn

## A PROGRAM OF RUIN.

It is an abuse of the word "progress" when it is used to justify the creation of city and county governments in Hawaii. Such a policy would mean retrogression of the most pernicious kind in that it would put the power of taxation and disbursement in the itching hands of that part of our Polynesian race who is least qualified to do public business and most likely to use the privilege of city and county rule for corrupt and alien ends.

Outside readers should know that the problem of local self government has presents phases wholly foreign to the same problem on the mainland. There it is the mere question of giving Americans by birth descent and naturalization—the first two classes being in a majority over all—a chance to rule under rights which they are qualified to exercise. Here it means the delivery of the public and to a large extent the private interests of 3000 white voters and of perhaps 1000 native and half-native voters of intelligence and capacity constituting the owners of the property and of the business of the Hawaiian Islands, into the hands of the degraded and irresponsible section of our Polynesian race whom Congress so prematurely enfranchised. The mainland instance means a rough average of good government marked with sporadic cases as in the great cities of mal-administration in the local instance, on the other hand means an endless chain of bad government based on the idea that a public office is a public graft.

Observe the conditions Congress has put the majority vote of Hawaii in the hands of men who as a general thing cannot talk English whose character has never had a moral trend who are notoriously unthrifty, who are monarchists in sympathy and would like to be in politics, who hate white men and especially Americans who know nothing about the science of government who are removed by but little more than a generation from savagery, and who are led, not only by their own demagogues, but by the worst class of white carpet-baggers. These people form what is known as the Home Rule party. They elected to Congress a native half-white who less than three years ago proffered in writing his services to Aguinaldo, and who has been a dismal failure in office and a legislator which made the most extraordinary record known to the history of American law-makers. What that record was partially appears in that standard publication, *Thrum's Hawaiian Annual* from which we quote

The republican minority of both houses did well in saving the country from a number of disgraceful measures. Persistent effort was made to saddle the city with a fifty-year franchise in favor of the Tramway Company, attempt was made to legalize gambling, and to revive kahunaism, compulsory vaccination was repealed and a reduction of dog tax made a pet measure. An act to create counties and municipalities, ill drawn and badly considered in the lower house was passed by them for the senate to amend, but that body passed it defiantly, with all its crudities, because the minority did not like it as it stood. Much disappointment was felt by them at the bill meeting with a "pocket veto," for Home Rulers and a certain foreign element hoped thereby to "curtail" the governor's power by placing appointments and expenditures in the hands of native voters organized to put down the power of the whites."

Practically the whole session was taken up with childish wrangling. Desirable measures for the promotion of government and public welfare were neglected or studiously blocked in committee, as in the case of the loan measure and appropriation bills, expecting thereby to force an extension of the session which had been so wasteful of both time and money with little to show for a large expenditure of public funds."

At the close of the regular term they were immediately called in special session to consider the appropriations, and the same inability to confine themselves to the duty they were called for was manifest. The time limit expired before the act was through its third reading and the session had to be extended several days for this purpose, finally adjourning July 29th, at an expense to the country of \$45,000 for its term of sixty days and \$47,000 for its thirty days extra session far exceeding the most expensive previous legislature known in these islands which was in 1886, when \$49,984 was required to defray the expenses of its long session of 129 days.

The Home Rule legislators are the leaders of the people from whose ranks city and county officials would be taken. Officials of such an origin would no more be qualified to carry on public business than were the freedmen of the South in reconstruction times. Their policy would be to multiply patronage, increase taxes and taboo white men save the carpet baggers who are in with them for the spoils. Investment here would stop business would be hurt and in the end the white people would be compelled as was the case with white people in the Southern States to take matters in their own hands. To such a predatory and violent end—to such a curse and destruction and misrule the proposal at this time to have city and county government definitely tends.

If there ever was a case of false pretense in the matter of business prospects, business achievements etc. it was that presented by the unlettered sheet which has now gone to its natural bourn. It was hardly a fortnight old before it began talking of its large circulation. Later it used the adjective "enormous" in six months time it programmed a "Republican building" to be constructed so that the great machines used to turn off the multitude of papers could be seen from the street—a structure with thousands of square feet for the art room, and palatial fittings generally. At this time the Republicans actual paid circulation as employees declared was about three hundred (with \$25 per month less percentage to the newsboys) the rest of the edition going free to officials and others at Washington and to people on the other islands. These tactics served to delude some few business men who advertised and thereby exacted every nickel they put in the three hundred dollars in advertising by no means exclusive. But the "advertiser" was there. There was a deficit of \$1000 and a per cent of over \$1000 was to be had if he got back by running his job office in the hundredth name of the late Robert G. Cooke. Even at this time when the Republican, the job office, and the H. M. R. I. had a large amount of paper printing without bids and at a low price even then the monthly bill was a disgruntled stockholder tells us was never less than \$200.

One may easily judge from the fact of the Republicans and the H. M. R. I. shadily do with the H. M. R. I. that the Tua Tua shrub has a most advanced stage of leprosy in Tahiti. It should have the care of the H. M. R. I. and of the Board of Health. The Tua Tua was sent here by the Board of Health as a gift of the Agricultural Department, a letter to the effect that it was highly valued in South America as a species of most dreaded of human maladies. At the Planters' Experiment Station in Tahiti the shrub is growing vigorously and a field made from it and sent to Tahiti has nearly been restored a young leper to his health and strength.

Science believes that every time a death has an antidote. The thing is to find it. Some of the diseases including leprosy can be prevented or relieved by some remedy once a secret of nature. Perhaps in Tua Tua we have at last found the medicine before which the leprosy will pass from among the

ills our flesh is heir to. If so what a boon to the world in general and to the Hawaiian Islands in particular.

Would it not be possible to keep two or three patients at Kalihi, who are willing to try this remedy, until an experiment in their cure has had as much time as may be needed for it? Success in the measure would be one of the achievements to rank high among all that may come to honor medical science in the twentieth century.

## FUTURE ISLAND POLITICS.

In its first issue the Democratic organ, the Spokesman, proposed to have Mr. Damon for Governor and on Saturday it came out for Dr. McGrew for Mayor. For Delegate in Congress J. O. Carter has been named, and we feel at liberty to assume that before the Spokesman is a month old it will have all the offices filled with Democrats of the most superior kind.

Hope lives eternal in the human breast, and the happy faculty with which the third party turns from defeat to anticipation proves the fact.

Certainly when everything is said, that party puts its best foot and its best men forward. It is not for mortals to command success but they may do better by deserving it, and a ticket made up of men like Messrs. Damon, McGrew, Isenberg et al. has nothing except its Democracy, to apologize for.

But does it not seem a pity that such men should be wasted on a third party when the emergency in these islands is of a kind to demand the union under one local political banner of every citizen who has the well-being of Hawaii at heart?

Had the Democracy as the minority joined hands with the Republicans as a majority of the two in 1900, Wilcox could have been beaten for Congress. His was not a majority but a pluralistic success. There was a chance, also, to capture the Legislature and carry on public business in a decent orderly and productive manner. But adherence to national party forms in local matters cost us two years of progress. To prove our belief in sound money on the one side—for which we could not vote—and in 16 to 1 on the other—also an issue no citizen of this Territory could possibly affect at the polls, we permitted the worst part of the Territorial electorate to control our local administrative affairs. That was neither good politics nor good business, nor good sense. It was the worst we could do for ourselves. The way would not have been Cleveland's or Roosevelt's, for they, in similar position, would have been first to insist on a union of all honest men for honest government. But it was our way, Republicans and Democrats alike, and see what we are getting for it.

The Advertiser does not attempt to say what course the Republican party will pursue, owing to the number of men in its councils who are there to do Home Rule politics. But it holds that, if every man who believes in developing this Territory along American lines, and in making politics pure and public policy deserving, should vote a good government ticket that ticket would carry the Legislature, and in case of a vacancy win a Congressional seat.

The census of the respectable white men and respectable native Hawaiians, the revelation of small numerical support shown in the recent failure of two organs of the white job chasers, the number of good citizens who have gained a vote since a year ago last fall—all these things are worth looking into by those who want, at the next election, to do what is best for the Territory.

## DEAD BUT NOT MISSED.

The Honolulu Republican, which was started about a year and a half ago, passed quietly away and was buried on Saturday last. Besides the owner and his staff there were no mourners at the funeral, nor did any one send flowers. The occasion reminded one of that which Mr. Joshua Whitcomb of "The Old Homestead" had in mind when, in answer to the inquiry of a boyhood chum about the "complaint" of which Bill Collins died, answered "There weren't no complaint at all. Everybody was satisfied."

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## LOCAL REVIEWS.

Hilo may organize a gun club.

There are several letters at this office for "Qui tute."

Mr. F. L. R. Waterhouse came in from Hilo on the 18th.

The marine railway at the Heanani boathouse is being repaired.

Soldiers and sailors were very much in evidence on the streets Saturday.

The Honolulu Bowling Rooms were opened in the Metropole building, Alaka street Saturday.

There were fifty-six arrests yesterday, and this morning promises to be lively in the police court.

Work on the Waikiki extension of the Rapid Transit road is to begin today, all arrangements having been completed.

There is talk in Hilo of a union of polo, tennis, basket ball and baseball under one management for field day purposes.

Editor Norrie was on the streets yesterday. He is slowly gaining strength, but shows the severe effect of his recent illness.

A baseball team from the U. S. Mohican was beaten at Punahoa, Saturday afternoon by the Custom House team, by 11 to 1.

The Globe Navigation Company is said to be negotiating for contracts to carry sugar direct from several Kauai plantations to the coast.

Brewer & Co. give notice that the ship I. F. Chapman will leave New York on or about April 1, 1902. Shippers will please take notice.

Mr. R. B. Spaulding was an incoming passenger in the late Island boat from Kauai. Mr. Spaulding goes to Southern Europe in the near future.

Professor Koebele, the entomologist, returned by the Kinau from Hilo on Saturday with a lot of beneficial lady birds. They will be liberated at once.

Captain Bowers, of the Merchants' Patrol and Confidential Agency, has issued some very neat cards giving the latest complete list of fire alarm boxes.

The Business Men won the league indoor baseball game at the Young Men's Christian Association Saturday evening, from the Intermediates, by 19 to 13.

An entertainment at Ewa plantation netted \$141 for a recreation hall. Mrs. Renton, Mrs. May and several members of the Honolulu Murphy Club took part.

The Hawaiian Planters' Association has established an agency on Smith street, near hotel street, where Japanese laborers are being enquired for work.

J. D. Neil, an old resident of Koloa, Kauai, died there Sunday night. Deceased leaves two sons. He was at one time engaged in the lumber business in Kauai.

Japanese in Hilo who want to become Jesus are put through a vigorous catechism by Captain Lake, of the police force, and then given a severe test in handling the reins.

Governor Dole is preparing to call a special election in the Fourth District for Representative to succeed the late Archibald Gilliland. The call will probably be issued within a few days.

Seven boys were arrested yesterday on suspicion of complicity in a burglary which was committed at a Chinese store in Nuuanu valley. A lot of canned stuff was stolen, as well as some clothing and \$30 in cash.

The finance committee of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association has sent out its annual appeal for funds to help the society. The circular is signed by J. B. Atherton, Theodore Richards and P. C. Jones.

Civil service examinations for mail carriers will be held at the High School on February 5th. Applications must be made to A. B. Ingalls, at the custom house, not later than 4 o'clock p. m., February 5th.

Papers will be filed today by the Hawaiian Tramways Company, perfecting its appeal to the Ninth Circuit, from the decision of Judge Estee, who refused to join the use of the streets by the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company.

Three jackies from the Mohican were taken to the police station Saturday in the patrol wagon. They were hilarious and as the wagon went through the business streets they amused themselves by singing, "Just Break the News to Mother."

"Baby Dean," the girl stowaway who wears soldier clothes, and who came here on transports twice during the Spanish war, arrived on the Kilpatrick. She was turned off at Honolulu, someone at Camp McKinley having promised to look after her.

Invitations have been issued to the members of the consular corps, and to the heads of the army and navy, for the reception to be given at the German consulate this noon, in celebration of the anniversary of Emperor William's birthday. Everybody is invited to attend.

The First Congregational Church of St. Louis is endeavoring to locate a former member Oliver Buxton, who is supposed to have been in Honolulu a number of years ago. So far, no trace of him has been found and it is believed that he has gone to Japan or New Zealand.

Bids for the construction of new slaughter houses at Kalihi by the Metropolitan Meat Company will be opened this week. The new buildings will be an improvement upon the ones standing at present in Iwilei and which the Board of Health has

# TONGS AND THE HATCHET

## Chinese Are Forming Highbinder Unions.

SEE YUPS other than the merchant class, have organized a tong, and now the only element needed for the starting of a highbinder war, according to the most approved plans of the Pacific Coast celestial, is a cause for action and some nerve on the part of the actors. While there are some merchants who believe there is no other purpose behind the Yi Yee Tong, which opened its quarters at Maunakea and Hotel street last evening, the members of the tong say it is simply a beneficial association.

The Yi Yee Tong starts out with a room on the third floor of the building at the place named, and the adjoining sleeping and card rooms, which go to make up the most approved club. The membership is principally of cooks and some of the workers of other trades, though the domestics predominate. They are, according to their own words, bound together to take care of the sick or poor of their race. The members who were enjoying themselves at the club yesterday denied that there was any oath or pledge to make the fight of a brother a general one, and they insisted that it was only the beneficial plan which was thought of in the bringing together of the See Yip men at this time.

The tong starts off well, though the fact that there are few of the members who want to say anything about the order rendered it impossible to get hold of names or numbers. One member estimated that there are 100 men in the tong to start it off, and that the furnishings are all paid for, as are the expenses of the inauguration of the work.

There is a second meaning given to the tong by some of those who very eagerly deny that there is any intention to create a highbinder society out of the innocent appearing beneficial league. It is contended that the real reason for the organization is that the cooks and house boys of the city are desirous of forming a labor union on the basis of the other labor unions of the city, and the form taken has been this tong. That it is composed only of the See Yip boys is said to mean simply that the Sam Yups have now a tong, known as the Fook Lum, which is composed of the laborers from the three provinces, just as the new body is of those from the four.

The organization of this tong has renewed a rumor that there will be no regular reorganization of the United Chinese Society, but a splitting up of the Chinese of the city into tongs, for the purpose of taking care of the very same objects which are aimed to be accomplished by the United Society. This course has been talked of for some time and the opponents of the consul have threatened it as the last resort. There are several trades which might be organized into tongs in case the course is decided upon, and these would leave to the merchants the same old San Francisco problem of keeping the good will of all the tongs by paying them to keep the peace.

Among the Chinese who discuss the matter of the tongs getting a foothold here, there seems to be a general impression that in the absence of means of getting away from the Islands in a hurry, there will be little done with the hatchet. While members of the Yi Yee Tong say they are all good boys, others dwell upon the fact that there is too great danger of being caught to induce any of the tongsmen to take up a battle. It is alleged among the conservatives, however, that the conclusion of the differences between the Bow Wongs and the Consular party would mean rather a fight than a peaceful ending.

The ins of the United Society will hold their meeting with the merchants soon, and there should be little time lost in bringing up their contest over the Treasurer's decision.

### Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the nineteenth assessment delinquent January 20, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu.

# CONSULATE RECEPTION IN HONOR OF GERMAN EMPEROR



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY AND TWO OF THE PRINCES.

GERMANY'S war Lord, Kaiser William II, yesterday received

the felicitations of his subjects re-

siding in Honolulu on the occasion of

his forty-third birthday, though His

Imperial Majesty's consul, J. F. Hack-

feld. The new and magnificent Hack-

feld building was formally opened, for

the first time and to the guttural,

"Hoch! Hoch! der Kaiser," from the

throats of the Emperor's faithful sub-

jects, the cecoulate was dedicated, and

His Majesty's health drunk. From 12

until 1 o'clock hundreds of people passed

into the building and congratulated

Consul Hackfeld, who was assisted in

his pleasant duty by Alexander Isen-

berg. The reception was held in the

rooms in the mauka end of the build-

ing, the entrance being on the Queen-

street side of the edifice. In the ante-

room the consul greeted his guests and

invited them to partake of champagne,

which was passed around by the cler-

ical members of Hackfeld & Co. The

toasts were always directed toward a

fine large picture of the Emperor,

which hung on the wall opposite the

entrance, wherein the Kaiser was de-

picted in full Admiral's uniform, stand-

ing upon the bridge of the imperial

yacht Hohenzollern. The picture was

draped with mauli. Upon a table were

salads, cakes and sandwiches, and

near the center were two large cakes

upon which were the Imperial arms and

the Imperial and Prussian banners in

frosting. From this room the guests

were invited into another but smaller

room looking out upon Queen street,

where cigars and cigarettes awaited

those who desired them.

Among the first arrivals were mem-

bers of the Consular corps and the

health of the heads of Germany and

France were drunk by the two local

representatives. Consul Hackfeld for

Germany and Consul A. Vizzavona for

France Governor Dole and Consul

Yang Wei Pin for China were also

present, the former toasting the Em-

peror Consul Vizzavona also gave a

brief toast expressing the wish that

Major Davis, Captain Slaker, Captain

Pierce, Dr. McAdory, Lieutenant Han-

cock, Lieutenant Davis and Lieutenant

Behr, all of the artillery corps, U. S. A.

Camp McKinley, Captain Williamson

Q. M. D. U. S. A.; Captain J. F. Mor-

gan, Captain J. F. Morgan, Captain

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J. F. Morgan, Captain J. F. Morgan,

Major Davis, Captain Slaker, Captain

Pierce, Dr. McAdory, Lieutenant Han-

cock, Lieutenant Davis and Lieutenant

Behr, all of the artillery corps, U. S. A.

Camp McKinley, Captain Williamson

Q. M. D. U. S. A.; Captain J. F. Mor-

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J. F. Morgan, Captain J. F. Morgan,

# THE FIRST FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Wahiawa Colonists Prepare for Future.

SMALL farming in Hawaii was given a decided impetus at an enthusiastic meeting of Wahiawa colonists Saturday evening at which the "Farmers' Institute of Hawaii" was formally launched. Jared G. Smith, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station was unanimously elected President, and he is empowered to appoint committees who will arrange further institutes to be held in all parts of the Territory. An interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of a letter from Governor Sanford B. Dole, warmly commending the efforts of the small farmer and saying that the future of the islands depended upon the growth of a farming class in these islands, though predicting that this growth must of necessity be slow.

VISIT TO THE COLONY.

The following Honolulu people drove out to the Wahiawa colony Friday and Saturday: Mr. T. F. Sedgwick, assistant director of agriculture, and Mrs. Sedgwick, D. L. Van Dine, Professor Higgins, Mr. Krauss and Mr. Austin. Saturday the members of the party were shown over the district by Byron O. Clark and others of the farmers of the community, and were both surprised and pleased at the success which has already been attending the efforts of the California colonists. Up to the present time the Wahiawa farmers have been laboring under a great disadvantage, namely, the lack of water, and have been entirely dependent upon rainfall, there being no irrigation. Now, however, very satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Waluia Agricultural Co., by which the farmers of Wahiawa will secure all the water needed, and the greatest difficulty will then be done away with. In two weeks time they expect to have water in abundance for every purpose, and at less expense than any farming community in the Territory.

The colonists have also had to contend with the acidity or rawness of the soil, and it has cost in the neighborhood of fifteen dollars per acre to put it into condition for successful cultivation. The great distance from their market with accompanying bad roads is also a serious drawback, but if grading was done, particularly in two of the worst gulches between Wahiawa and Honolulu, it would be a great help towards marketing their produce in this city. The ravages of insects is also a great problem; the methods which prove effective in other countries being of little practical use in Hawaii owing to climatic conditions. Years ago the tract now occupied by the Wahiawa colony was a great sandal wood forest, and as late as 1874 it was still covered with these trees. Up to the time the colony took possession it had been used as a stock ranch, and it required a great deal of time and labor to clear the land for planting. If the farmers receive the proper encouragement in Honolulu they will attempt to supply the entire market with fresh vegetables. The one trouble in the past has been that their supply of produce could not be continuous because of the lack of water, but the irrigation problem is now solved, and there will be no further difficulty on that score. Because of the limited market each man will be forced into special farming, and this is already being done to some extent.

The alligator pear is doing well and the peach trees are also in fine condition. From experiments made by the colonists it has been found that tomatoes, egg plants and peppers could be made staple articles for shipment to the coast. The stock there appears to be doing well, and there is also thought to be fine field for dairying.

SUCCESS WITH PINEAPPLES.

The principal crop of the colony is the pineapple, and a large acreage is given over to the industry, which is being constantly extended. The present conditions there do not permit of the shipment of green fruit, and arrangements have been made for canning an extensive scale. The Hawaiian Fruit and Plant Co. has 50,000 plants in one block, and harvested last year 5000 pineapples of a very superior quality. Their output this year will be between 20,000 and 30,000 pineapples. The Hawaiian Canning Co., which was recently organized, has already planted 15,000 pineapples and is continuing an even larger one. Another company is now being organized, which is known as the Tropic Pineapple Co. and which has secured 1000 acres and will set out 100,000 plants.

The visitors were all very much pleased with the appearance of the farms and the hearty invitations extended by the colonists, who readily admitted many times in the future. Mr. Sedgwick was given samples of the sugar for analysis, part of which he will be forwarded to Washington and part of which will be added to the collection of the experiment station.

THE INSTITUTE.

The institute at which was attended by nearly every member of the colony. It was intended to have the meeting at the school, but the lack of lighting for the sake of the impossible and the high taxes of Mr. Clark was gladly accepted.

The meeting was opened with prayer and before the actual business was transacted several enjoyable musical numbers were given. The piano duet, performed by the Misses Clark and their sister,

John by Mr. Sedgwick and the singing of "America" by all the members gave the meeting an air of informality which it is the intention to cultivate at all the institutes to be held in the future.

Mr. Sedgwick opened the meeting proper, by a brief outline of the work it is intended to do in these institutes. He did not think they should be too formal or have too many officers, but it was better to have less machinery and more practical exchange of views. All that is needed is a place where all could come together and relate their experiences, and give every farmer the benefit of both failures and successes. He wanted all the farmers to take part and to help organize the head of the farmers' institutes, and hoped that the first branch would be formed at Wahiawa.

The Farmers' Institute which will be at the head of all branches in the Territory was then organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Jared G. Smith.

Vice-President—T. F. Sedgwick.

Secretary and Treasurer—D. L. Van Dine.

Mr. Smith was unable to be present because of his attendance at another agricultural meeting and his regrets were presented by Mr. Sedgwick. He has, however, consented to serve as President. By vote, the President was empowered to appoint all committees required in the organization of further institutes. It is intended to form branches in all parts of the Territory, and this work will be taken up immediately by Mr. Smith.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR DOLE.

The letter written by Governor Dole was read at the meeting by Mrs. T. F. Sedgwick, and his expression of confidence in the small farmer was heartily received. A vote of thanks was tendered and the Governor was elected an honorary member.

FORAGE CROPS.

The paper prepared by Jared G. Smith on "Forage Crops" and read by Mrs. Van Dine was a very welcome addition to the interest of the program.

Mr. Smith dwelt upon the importance of forage plants to agriculture and the extension of their cultivation. He said that the clover plant was the best for this purpose. He sketched very interestingly the history of various forage plants, saying that the alfalfa was cultivated by the Romans at least two hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era. He referred also to their feeding value, the comparison of rations, the use of fodders in rations and its fertilizing values.

The point of decadence in the agriculture of a country is marked by the decreasing acreage devoted to the growth of forage plants. "The production of forage crops," said the speaker, "and their use upon the lands where they are grown, becomes, then, one of the best agricultural practices. But in growing and feeding the forage crops, as in all other branches of farm industry, it is necessary to use those plants, which will give the greatest returns for the least given outlay in the shape of fertilizing elements removed from the soil."

The most valuable and important plant food is nitrogen according to Mr. Smith, and leguminous crops are therefore the best for cultivation. Alfalfa, beans, etc., are the most valuable of this sort. Closing the paper, Mr. Van Dine read: "There is opportunity for a great saving by American farmers, and hence a greater profit, if leguminous forage crops can be extensively substituted for those of less feeding and fertilizing value. There are leguminous crops which yield as heavily as the better hay grasses and which require no greater care and attention. There is as wide a range of varieties adapted to all the varying conditions of temperatures, soil and climate. If by the use of clovers, soy beans, vetches, alfalfa, cow peas, and velvet beans, the cost of producing pork, beef, mutton, wool, milk, butter and cheese could be lessened by even so little, the aggregate gain to the whole farming population and the country at large would be enormous."

FUTURE PLANS.

It was decided at the meeting to hold an institute every three months, the place of meeting to be chosen by the President. At the next meeting definite papers will be read along lines to be announced later. The financial side of the institute is not to be considered for the present, but this will also be taken up soon, and an effort will be made to extend the work as much and as rapidly as possible. The Wahiawa farmers will doubtless prepare to participate in the agricultural fair to be held in the drill shed on July 1 and an institute will be held in Honolulu at that time.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CROUP.

A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding the other's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life, and I feel that I must praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere, S. D., U. S. A. and when I got home with the poor boy could hardly breathe I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he threw up. I then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to get the phlegm out of his mouth by giving strong strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today. José Dernert, Woodward, Iowa. For say by all dealers and druggists. Please, Smith & Co. Ltd. Agents for H. J. I.

JOHN DOE IN ENGLAND.

Eight years ago died two near relatives—in the legal profession—of the celebrated "Mrs. Harris" John Doe and Richard Roe. For centuries their connection with United property had been extensive and peculiar. If Smith wished to exert Jones, Smith became John Doe, the plaintiff, and Jones was compelled to join in the legal case, thereby becoming Richard Roe the defendant. Those names were also frequently used in criminal proceedings as pledges to prosecute. A curious incident happened at the trial in 1724 of Louis XVII, the son of the king, for the murder of his wife. Among other charges was that of an abatement of the king's health. Doe pleaded that there were no such persons as John Doe and Richard Roe. To this it was replied that there were two such persons in Middlesex, one, Michigan and California are taking the lead in the other a soldier, and this initiative those States being more extensive than a dozen in this country. This legal fiction was only interested in their sugar growing numbers were given. The piano duet, performed by the Misses Clark and their sister,

## GOV. DOLE ENCOURAGES FARMING AT WAHIAWA

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

HONOLULU, Jan. 24, 1902.

To the Farmers' Institute, Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that I have learned of your intention to organize a Farmers' Institute upon a permanent basis. It is an enterprise which, if perseveringly conducted, cannot fail to be of great benefit to the farming interests of the Territory in distinction from sugar planting interests. Your success will doubtless stimulate the formation of similar associations in other parts of the islands.

I notice in the newspapers some doubt expressed as to the practicability of profitable farming in the Territory. I have no doubt on the subject; and it is by such organizations as farmers' institutes, intelligently and enthusiastically carried on, that the success of diversified agriculture will be most effectively promoted.

I recognize the probability that general farming here must develop slowly. Individuals here and there will succeed because of intelligent and skillful cultivation of the soil and a careful study of the markets. Farmers' institutes will promote such cultivation and such study of the markets amongst the whole farming fraternity.

I need hardly remind you of the extent to which our political future depends upon the growth of a farming class in these islands, living on, and making their living from their farms. If we fail in this, and the agricultural work in the Territory shall be confined to large estates, cultivated by floating elements of cheap laborers having no interest in the soil, the prospect of building up a citizen population of a conservative and intelligent character will be poor indeed.

I wish to call your attention to the intention of the Government to hold an exhibition of agricultural, horticultural and floral products in the month of July of this year, and to invite your members to compete in such exhibition.

I wish your enterprise all success.

Very sincerely,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

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**SUGAR**

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The Washington Star has the following:

Senator Dietrich of Nebraska, when asked today for an expression on the question of the United States aiding the Cuban government by a reduction of tariff on tobacco and sugars, or reduction to sugar and tobacco planters, said:

"There is a strong sentiment being worked up by the sugar trust and Cuban tobacco interest that in order to aid Cuba we should make a large reduction upon raw sugar and tobacco. So far as aiding Cuba is concerned, it seems to me that the United States government has been most generous to Cuba, and, under the Platt amendment to Cuba, has practically placed at the disposal of Cuba our army and our navy, we in that amendment having agreed to put down any insurrections, and to protect Cuba against any foreign powers. This naturally compels the United States government to consider the extra charge in keeping up the standard of our army and our navy.

A FEW WOULD REAP BENEFIT.

"As to benefiting Cuba by making a material reduction upon raw sugar, my opinion is that the sugar trust and a few planters will reap the benefit, rather than the Cuban people as a whole. Some are advocating that a rebate should be given to the Cuban planters upon the sugars imported to this country. I am opposed to that, because the rebate would find its way into the hands of the sugar trust, which will greatly aid it to destroy the beet sugar industry of this country. The trust has been undertaking to do this the past season by selling sugar in the localities where the beet sugar industry is now established at prices way below the cost of production.

"The cost of producing the raw sugars, as compared with the refined product, is 93 per cent, or, in other words, in selling \$90 worth of refined sugar, \$9 is for the raw material and only \$7 for the refining. I am favorable to the proposition to make a rebate upon sugars and tobacco from Cuba, whether it be 25 or 50 per cent, but insist that it shall be turned over to the Cuban government to be used by it, and not turned over to the planters, as is being advocated by some. I desire to be understood as meaning that the rebate must apply to all kinds of sugar including the refined product."

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PRINCE AND BRIDE.

Arrival of Hawaiian Celebrities at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Prince David Kawanakao, accompanied by a party of relatives, passed through Chicago today en route to Washington to urge President Roosevelt and Congress to award them the crown lands of Hawaii.

The cost of producing the raw sugars, as compared with the refined product, is 93 per cent, or, in other words, in selling \$90 worth of refined sugar, \$9 is for the raw material and only \$7 for the refining. I am favorable to the proposition to make a rebate upon sugars and tobacco from Cuba, whether it be 25 or 50 per cent, but insist that it shall be turned over to the Cuban government to be used by it, and not turned over to the planters, as is being advocated by some. I desire to be understood as meaning that the rebate must apply to all kinds of sugar including the refined product."

AN INJUSTICE TO HOME PRODUCERS.

A rebate given to the planters of Cuba would not only be an injustice to the growers of sugar and tobacco in this country, but would also be injurious to all other nations producing sugars and tobacco with which we are trading. It would certainly be resented by such nations.

By turning the rebate into the Cuban sugar, the people of that island will take the responsibility for its expenditure, and if they do it will be directly to the growers of the Cuban sugar that can do so. Now that there is an independent nation, I hope that the United States have no right to pay off the bounty to any of the past or present industries of that country.

Their intention is to call upon President Roosevelt and ask him personally to lend his influence to their cause. Former Queen Liliuokalani is in Washington now and she will accompany her relatives to the White House.

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Vagrants on Maui.

Now that the high sheriff of the Islands is more to work in earnest to rid Maui of vagrants, the sheriff of Maui should at once follow the work, so far as Maui is concerned. Special instructions should be sent to each of his deputies and to the police under them to round up every vagrant on Maui, and if the bums are not willing to go to work at once, they should be put to work by the government. Nothing leads to crime so readily as idleness, and the district magistrates should bear this in mind every time a clear case of vagrancy is brought before them. Such a course persistently pursued will react very favorably on the morale and material interests of Maui.

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New Oil Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The Union Oil Company of Los Angeles is having built at Oakland the largest four-masted barquentine ever built on the Pacific Coast. Plans call for a craft 260 feet long, 42 feet in width and 21 feet deep. It is the intention to build it as a first-class oil carrier, and it will have a capacity of 15,000 barrels, which is considerably more than half a million gallons.

The hold of the vessel will be made up of ten bulkheads, with separate hatches. A complete electric plant, with storage power, will furnish energy for heavy pumps used in loading and discharging the cargo.

An interesting feature of the new vessel is that it will be rendered unsinkable by the emptying of several bulkheads and the screwing up of the covers.

PERSONAL.

It is reported that F. A. Alexander, head lung of Hamakapoko, will soon

become head lung of Pala plantation.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Mist are

guests of Mrs. Dowsett, of Makawao.

Wenber—Very cool and dry.

## THE WEEK IN MAUI

What Has Been Doing on Valley Isle.

MAUI, Jan. 25.—Last evening the Makawao Literary Society held the most successful meeting in many months, successful both in regard to the large number of people in attendance, and the interesting and vivacious entertainment.

The large and pretty parlors at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, of Pala, were filled to overflowing with Makawao and Spreckelsville people, who applauded every number of the following program:

Plano Solo—Miss Clara Lowrie.

Farce, "Truth," with the following cast: "Ruth," Miss Eva Smith; "Mrs. Worldwide," Miss Coolidge; "Bridget," W. O. Aiken; "Mr. Timmer," D. C. Lindsay; "Mr. Twaddles," D. Morrison.

Vocal Solo—S. R. Dowd.

Duo, Piano, and Mandolin—Mr. and Mrs. George Wilbur.

"Tell Me, Pretty Maiden," from "Fio, rodora."

The last mentioned was rendered by a double quartet, consisting of Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, Misses Coolidge, Eva, and Ethel Smith, Messrs. Lindsay, Aiken, McLane and Morrison. It was sung in costume, and created much amusement.

POLO GAME.

During Saturday afternoon, the 18th, a large number of Walluku and Spreckelsville people, drove in carriages to Kahului, to attend the first polo game ever played there, and a special train brought the Makawao people from Pala. Owing to the inexperience of the Walluku players it was decided to divide up the Makawao and Walluku fours, Messrs. L. von Tempsky and W. O. Aiken, of Makawao, playing with Messrs. W. Ault and L. R. Crook, of the Walluku club, and Messrs. F. F. Baldwin and D. C. Lindsay, of Makawao, with Messrs. W. H. Cornwell Jr. and Jackson, of Walluku.

A heavy shower during the early afternoon rendered the sandy ground very sloppy and slippery. Despite this disadvantage a most exciting contest took place—the score standing 6 goals to 5% in favor of Von Tempsky's side—until one of the players (Aiken) was permanently disabled by being hit in the eye by a large ball of sand and pebbles thrown with much force from a pony's hind foot. After this mishap the fours were considerably changed, Messrs. Weller, George Cummings and others playing.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

Monday afternoon, the 20th, nine teachers attended the monthly meeting held in the Makawao schoolhouse. The reading of two acts from the Merchant of Venice proved most interesting, as well as the lesson on botany, by D. D. Baldwin.

On the afternoon of the 21st the stockholders of the Maui Telephone Company held their annual meeting at Pala plantation office, and re-elected the following officers: H. P. Baldwin, president; D. C. Lindsay, vice president; E. B. Carley, treasurer; W. S. Neel, secretary, and W. O. Aiken, auditor.



## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Friday, January 24.  
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, from Honolulu, 15:10 a.m., with 3,500 bags sugar, 1 package sundries.

Str. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii.

Saturday, January 25.

U. S. A. T. Kilpatrick, Rogers, from San Francisco.  
S. S. Tamico, Jansen, from Seattle.  
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

Str. Lehua, Napata, from Maui and Molokai ports.

French cruiser *Prote*, Commodore Barnaud, from San Francisco.

Str. Hanalei, Green, from Kabul.

Str. Noa, Pederson, from Kukuhale, Waipio, Honokaa, Lahaina and Kauai.

Schr. *Big Roy*, from Pearl Harbor.

Str. Makahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

Sunday, January 26.

Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.

Str. Waialeale, Piltz, from Kauai ports.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, January 24.  
Schr. Twilight, for Hanalei and Kauai; 8 a.m.

Schr. Heloise, Townsend, for Maui and Kona, Hawaii, ports; 3 p.m.  
Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Nelson, for San Francisco.

## Saturday, January 25.

Gaso, Schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kibei, Makena, Kalua, Napeo'opu and Hookena.

Am. sp. Charles E. Moody, Rasmussen, for Port Townsend.

S. S. Hyades, Garlick, for San Francisco, via Kahului.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, for Port Gamble.

Schr. Alice Kimball, Garland, for Kauai ports.

## Sunday, January 26.

U. S. A. T. Kilpatrick, Rogers, for Guam and Manila; 5 p.m.

Am. sp. Florence, Spicer, for San Francisco.

## Monday, January 27.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Anahola and Kilauea; 5 p.m.

Str. Lehua, Napata, for Molokai; 5 p.m.

Str. Noeau, Pederson, for Maui and Hamakua ports; 5 p.m.

Str. James Mackee, Greene, for Kauai; 5 p.m.

Sohn, Malolo, Moki, for Hanalei and Kauai; 5 p.m.

## Maui Shipping.

Vessels in Port—Kahului: Am. schr. James Ralph, Edwarsdon, from New Castle; coal.

Arrivals—January 19, str. Maui, Bennett, from Honolulu, with sixty Porto Rican laborers; Jan. 22, str. Claudine, 14 Japanese laborers; Jan. 24, str. Hanalei, Greene, from Honolulu, with 14 Japanese laborers; Jan. 24, str. Kaluian, Dower, from Honolulu; Jan. 25, str. Claudine, Parker, from Hana.

Departures—Jan. 17, Am. bkt. Quick-  
sp. Mellin, for Tacoma, with 307 tons  
scrap iron; Jan. 18, Am. bk. W. B. Egan, Johnson, for Makakai, to load  
sugar; Jan. 18, Am. str. Eureka, Wee-  
den, for Tacoma, with 188 tons scrap  
iron; Jan. 19, str. Maui, Bennett, for  
Hawaii ports; Jan. 22, str. Claudine,  
Parker, for Hana; Jan. 23, str. Hanalei,  
Green, for Honolulu; Br. bk. Antiope,  
Murray, for Ladysmith, in ballast;  
Jan. 24, S. S. Kaluian, Dower, for Hilo;  
Jan. 25, str. Claudine, Parker, for  
Honolulu.

## Hilo Shipping.

Charters for Hilo—Am. schr. Allen A. Grays Harbor; Am. str. Enterprise, San Francisco; sp. Falls of Clyde, San Francisco; bk. Roderick Dhu, San Francisco; bk. St. Catherine, San Francisco.

Vessels in Port—Am. bk. Annie John-  
son Williams; Am. bk. Amy Turner,  
Warland; Am. bk. Ceylon, Willard; Am.  
sp. Marion Chilcott, Nelson; Am. bk.  
Martha Davis, McAllister; Am. bk.  
Santiago, Ingalls.

Arrived—Jan. 16, Am. bk. Santiago,  
Ingalls, 18 days from San Francisco;  
200 tons coal for Walakae Mill Com-  
pany; 250 tons coal for tug Rover Com-  
pany.

## The First Sugar.

HILO, Jan. 23.—Cleared, January 21,  
for San Francisco, American ship Marion  
Chilcott, Nelson; 19 in crew, 2 passen-  
gers, with cargo of sugar, coffee and  
general merchandise, as follows:

Olas Sugar Co., 10,784 bags, \$43,459.52  
Hakalau Sugar Co., 5,000 bags, 15,600.00  
Pepeekeo Sugar Co., 4,750  
bags.

18,806.20

\$50,665.72

1,552.50

1,155.10

1,726.00

Total value . . . . . \$51,279.32

The Chilcott took away the first of  
this season's crop of sugar.

## Transport Service Pays.

Writing to the New Pacific Empire  
in the World's Work that experience  
has demonstrated that a transport service  
conducted by a commercial company  
would be as impossible as a contract  
commissary for the entire army. The  
transport service had more than paid  
for itself. Each transport saves the  
government between \$10,000 and \$100,  
000 on a single trip. These figures being  
based on the lowest contract rate  
offered the government by a number of  
lines. The carrying of the mail from  
of charge has saved the Post Office De-  
partment fully \$100,000 since the begin-  
ning of the war in the Philippines, and  
the Treasury Department was spared  
the expense of \$30,000 in the shipment  
of money to the outlying possessions.  
Mr. Fitch adds that "the Brigadier General  
U. S. A. is due the credit for the present efficiency  
of the service. He has performed his duty  
most thoroughly, and with rare good  
judgment."

## Eclipse's Big Load.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse has,  
since Friday, been trying to load a big  
bottle for the Kona Sugar Company,  
and which is to be delivered at Kauai.  
The bottle weighs thirteen and one-half  
tons, and its enormous shape makes  
it a matter of extreme difficulty to get  
it aboard. The bottle is in two parts,  
one piece of which weighs about seven  
feet. As the two pieces of the bottle  
could not fit into each other, a special  
lattice has had to be designed up  
and anticipated that it will be  
expended in getting the bottle  
into the ship. The Kona Sugar  
Company and the Eclipse have  
already delayed the delivery.

## LEPER IS CURED BY TUA-TUA

FROM far off Tahiti news has come  
that a native leprosy boy is being  
cured of his disease with the  
juices of the anti-leprosy shrub, the  
tua-tua, the extract having been taken  
from plants brought from South America  
to Honolulu, and propagated in the  
experiment station at Makiki. The sim-  
ple announcement that a cure has been  
effected, is backed up by the heartfelt  
protestations of gratitude from the  
father and mother of the boy to those  
who were instrumental in making him  
whole again. It is due to Dr. C. E. Camp,  
of this city, formerly on the staff of  
the Honolulu Board of Health, and  
Miss Teulira Henry, a teacher in the  
public schools, who was once a resident  
of Papeete, Tahiti, that the treatment  
was begun on the boy less than a year  
ago.

More than two years ago Dr. W. H.  
Maxwell, the former director of the  
Hawaiian Planters' Experimental Station,  
received from Frederick Coville,  
the botanist of the Department of Agri-  
culture at Washington, twenty-five living  
tua-tua, or anti-leprosy shrubs. They were planted in the experimental  
station grounds, and thrived in this  
climate. The Department of Agriculture  
originally received the plants from  
Venezuela, whence they came with the  
assurance that the juices from the odd  
plant had been used to treat leprosy  
there with success. The medical staff  
of the local Board of Health made an  
extract from the plants. Lepers were  
treated at the Kaliki receiving station,  
and much progress was noted by Dr.  
Camp, who supervised the experiments.  
Just when he seemed to arrive at a  
critical stage in the proceeding, there  
was an interruption by the removal of  
the patients to Molokai, where they  
were out of his reach.

Miss Henry told to an Advertiser re-  
porter yesterday evening the story of  
the success of the treatment of the Ta-  
hitian boy. She also told of the claim-  
orous requests which the natives of  
that country had made for the extract  
that they, too, might be cleansed of the  
taint. She was enthusiastic over the  
latest news she had received from Ta-  
hiti, but desired above all else that Dr.  
Camp should be given full credit for  
what had been accomplished.

"My attention was first called to the  
tua-tua plant," said Miss Henry, "by  
reading of it in the Advertiser. It struck  
me then that the priest who had taken  
the trouble to give such explicit details  
of a cure effected and known to him,  
and send the same on to the authori-  
ties at Washington, was sincere. I be-  
lieved that there was a possibility of  
tua-tua curing persons affected with  
the dread disease, and I went to Mr.  
Haughts at the Government Nursery to  
ask for some of the branches and seeds.  
I was told to go to the experimental  
station of the Hawaiian Planters' As-  
sociation. There I was informed that  
Dr. Camp could prepare the extract  
necessary for the experiments. I saw  
him, and he kindly consented to make  
a quantity of it for me to send to Pa-  
peete. I got some branches, seeds and  
roots, and Dr. Camp told me how to  
treat them. Under his direction I  
brought the leaves and seeds and  
young branches until they became a  
pulp. The extract was a sort of gum-  
oil. This I gave to Dr. Camp, who  
boiled it, and the liquid thus derived  
was placed in alcohol, sealed up in a  
tight bottle and then steeped. It is a  
thin liquid, and evaporates quickly  
when exposed to the air. It is of a  
very beautiful green hue, and gives off  
a purifying odor that makes one almost  
feel that it will cleanse whatever it  
touches.

"My sister, Mrs. Walker, who resides  
in Pepee, had written me of a young  
leper boy, about fifteen years of age, who  
was in a bad way. He was affected as  
are many of the lepers. The disease had  
attacked him at the nose, which had  
become stopped up. That organ then  
swelled to an abnormal size. The boy's  
finger nails had all come off, and the fin-  
gers became distorted and the cords  
were, course, stiff. Dr. Camp gave me  
two bottles of the Tua-Tua extract, per-  
haps about a quart, enough to last about  
three months, and with them I sent  
minute details as to the method of treat-  
ment. The medicine and directions were  
given to the parents and the suggestion  
was made to them that the boy be segre-  
gated. You know that in Tahiti they  
do not segregate the lepers, as it is only  
in recent years that the blood disease  
with which many of the natives there  
were afflicted, was diagnosed as leprosy.  
It was thought to be eczema, or some  
such malady. The directions were that  
the boy should be given doses of the  
medicine twice a day, commencing with  
fifteen drops just after breakfast and  
supper. This was to be taken in a spoon  
slightly diluted with water. The treat-  
ment was begun and it continued for  
four days, when it produced all the  
symptoms of cholera morbus. When the  
boy became so affected the treatment  
was suspended for a week, which period  
was then prolonged another week, as the  
extract had been acting too powerfully  
on him. After that the boy was better  
able to stand the treatment, and in a few  
months an improvement in his health  
was noticeable. At last those who were  
watching the experiment began to see  
that the boy was coming. The nose was  
reduced in size, and the disease on the  
fingers was checked. The nails began  
growing, the cords of the fingers were  
loosened, and the last reports sent me by  
the happy father stated that the nails  
had grown out again. And that there was  
now only a slight amount of mucus from  
the nose. Otherwise, if one did not know  
that the boy had been a leper, he would  
not be suspected of having had any disease  
which could play such havoc with  
the human body. There is also only a  
slight pustule at the ends of the fin-  
gers and on the feet, a diagnostic symptom,  
and Dr. Camp sent a card to me to  
regulate this. The father has written  
me recently about the condition of his  
son, and my sister gives me her opinion  
of the progress which the remedy is  
making. She is overjoyed with what she  
has seen.

"There are other natives and some  
white men there who have seen what  
has been done for the boy, and they have  
applied for the same remedy, and I have  
forwarded it. There was a wash woman  
who got leprosy. It is supposed, by inci-  
pient, because the trouble commenced in  
her fingers. The joints began sloughing  
off. She asked for the remedy. It was  
given her, and she has been steadily im-  
proving. She has been under treatment  
for six months.

In response to requests from Pepee,  
I sent slips and seeds from the shrub  
growing in the Experiment Station  
ground, and my sister has been quite  
successful in raising the shrub, which  
is remarkably fast. She is quite a  
success, and she is doing all she can  
to propagate the shrub and the natives  
are just as interested as she is.

In a word, I am pleased with the  
results of the experiments and the  
request from Pepee.



## AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The exhibition of fruits, vegetables  
and plants under the auspices of the  
Commissioner of Agriculture and For-  
estry will be held during the second  
week of July. This much has been def-  
initely settled by Commissioner Wray  
Taylor, who, during the past week has  
had a conference with Governor Dole  
on the subject. The exhibition will  
take place in the drill shed, permission  
for the use of that building having  
been most willingly granted by Capt.  
Williamson and Col. Jones. The Ter-  
ritorial band under Capt. Bergen will of  
course take part and do the musical  
honors.

The intention is to open the exhibition  
on a Monday, so as to give island  
people the opportunity to view it on  
that and the following day, when most  
of the island steamers sail. It is ex-  
pected there will be many competitors  
from the other islands. The object of  
the exhibition is to stimulate the agri-  
cultural industries in this territory.

The prizes to be offered will no doubt  
be handsome diplomas of a tropical  
nature and unique in design. In some  
instances second prizes will be given.  
Everything possible will be done by the  
Commissioner to make the exhibition a  
complete success. Already much inter-  
est has been developed among farmers  
and others who intend to be exhibi-  
tors. The judges will be selected later  
on.

So far the prize list is as follows,  
though subject to correction and addi-  
tion:

## DIVISION 1.

Mangoes, alligator pears, pineapples,  
bananas (three kinds), figs, watermelons,  
tomatoes, carrots, turnips, radishes, onions,  
chili peppers, okra, yams, sweet  
potatoes, dry land taro, wet land taro,  
pumpkins, squash.

## DIVISION 2.

Cabbage, cauliflower, celery, rhubarb,  
sweet corn, beans, table beets, tomatoes,  
carrots, turnips, radishes, onions, chili  
peppers, okra, yams, sweet  
potatoes, dry land taro, wet land taro,  
pumpkins, squash.

## DIVISION 3.

Hawaiian coffee, Hawaiian paddy,  
Hawaiian rice, best twelve sticks of su-  
gar cane, honey.

## DIVISION 4.

Hawaiian raised hay, sorghum, guinea  
grass, buffalo grass.

## DIVISION 5.

Best collection of potted palms, best  
youtu or native palm.

## DIVISION 6.

Best collection of Hawaiian flowers,  
collection of cut flowers, collection of  
roses, collection of carnations, collection  
of orchids, collection of asters.

## DIVISION 7.

Best six Ilima leis, best six carna-  
tion leis, best six male leis, best collec-  
tion of leis.

Cloves on fifty crates of garden  
truck such as cabbage, squash, cauli-  
flower and rhubarb came on the Kinau  
from R. H. Long's truck farm at Waimea,  
Hawaii. It was sent to Mills' produce  
store, Alakea street, and everything was sold an hour after the  
steamer got in port. They can grow  
fine vegetables in Waimea.

Best collection of Hawaiian flowers,  
collection of cut flowers, collection of  
roses, collection of carnations, collection  
of orchids, collection of asters.

Best collection of Hawaiian flowers,  
collection of cut flowers, collection of  
roses, collection of carnations, collection  
of orchids, collection of asters.

Best collection of Hawaiian flowers,  
collection of cut flowers, collection of  
roses, collection of carnations, collection  
of orchids, collection of asters.

Best collection of Hawaiian flowers,  
collection of cut flowers, collection of  
roses, collection of carnations, collection  
of orchids, collection of asters.

Best collection of Hawaiian flowers,  
collection of cut flowers, collection of  
roses, collection of carnations, collection  
of orchids, collection of asters.

Best collection of Hawaiian flowers,  
collection of cut flowers, collection of  
roses, collection of carnations, collection  
of orchids, collection of asters.

Best collection of Hawaiian flowers,  
collection of cut flowers, collection of  
roses, collection of carnations

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXVII.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1902.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2354.

# DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR 1901.

In accordance with Section 58, Act. L, Session Laws of 1896, the following List of Delinquent Taxpayers is hereby published, and comprises the Delinquent Taxes for the **FIRST DIVISION AND DISTRICTS**, as indicated, including Real Estate, Personal Property, Carriages, Carts and Drays, Dogs, Personal, Income Taxes assessed and remaining unpaid for 1901, with 10 per cent. penalties and the cost for Advertising, as the Law provides.

## SUPPLEMENT

TUESDAY : : JANUARY 28, 1902

First Division, Island of Oahu, District of Honolulu.

1 Au Tim Kee	13 70	131 Busky, Miss	1 70	268 Clark, Joe	37 90	405 Hawaii Land Co., Ltd.	491 10	545 Judd, C. H.	116 10	682 Kalapatia, Kalua	33 49
2 Austin Publishing Co., Ltd.	20 65	132 Barrett, Est. Moses, Julia	17 90	269 Cross, Chaz	15 90	406 Hee Chan	275 50	546 Jones, Margaret D.	1 60	683 Kahula	14 90
3 Ah Chew Brothers	11 56	133 Barrett, Admx.	7 10	270 Chase, C. D.	9 85	407 Hopp & Co., J.	64 85	495 Johnson, Mrs. Fanny H.	74 20	684 Kalehoa, S. W. A.	14 25
4 Adams, E. R.	3 50	134 Bishaw, Alex.	17 10	271 Costa, M. F. de	6 65	408 Hop Hong	19 20	547 Kerr & Co., Ltd., L. B.	1909 45	685 Kaonohi, Beckey	5 20
5 Aneko, Ikuwa (w)	23 50	135 Boarages, Joaquin de	7 50	272 Costello, Mike	11 50	409 Hop Yuen	61 00	548 Kerr, L. B.	38 50	686 Kineuwa, J. H.	27 90
6 American Power & Water Company	8 20	136 Baker, Jno. A.	7 10	273 Collins, J. J.	11 50	410 Honolulu Restaurant	3 25	549 Kim Tai	15 35	687 Kalauwal	14 25
7 Aquilar, Ant de	1 60	137 Bryant, Henry	20 40	274 Clark, John	11 50	411 Hawaiian Abstract & Title Co., Ltd.	55 50	550 Kwong Fat Chan Co.	27 90	688 Kalua, G. K. and Lillika-lani (w)	23 50
8 Angus, Mrs.	2 70	138 Baker, Ester	17 00	275 Chock Ing	11 50	412 Honolulu Investment Co.	61 00	551 Kum Hoy	1 60	689 Keanaehuna, Luika	9 35
9 Akeno, J. H.	12 30	139 Barrenaba, J. H.	12 30	277 Cut Chong	17 00	413 Holt, E. S.	11 50	552 Kupeka (w), (W. L. Wilcox agent)	89 00	690 Kaunamano, J. K.	55 50
10 Buck, Stearns	4 20	140 Buck, Stearns	4 70	278 Chung Sing Long	11 50	414 Hutchings, Est. J.	63 50	553 Kahal, Mary	69 80	691 Kehauhale	7 10
11 Booth, C. W.	12 20	141 Booth, E. D.	7 20	279 Chung San	8 20	415 Howard & Train	2 70	554 Kwong Mow	78 50	692 Kamehuhui, Robert	12 70
12 Brown, E. D.	143	142 Becker, Adeline, by W. A.	28 30	280 Chew Quon	8 20	416 Halevy, Mrs. Lahaapa	35 70	555 Kwong Chong	39 90	693 Kehowai, J. W.	22 50
13 Cummings Est., Clarissa	176 25	143 Botelho, Frank	9 40	281 Cunha, Est.	7 20	417 Hamman, D. O.	13 15	556 Kwong Chong	33 50	694 Kehohele, K.	12 05
14 Boyd, Josephine K.	47 90	144 Brazil, M. A.	45 95	282 Cunha, Est.	9 30	418 Hart, Mrs. E.	23 50	557 Kahalau, Trustee	5 80	695 Kahuunahana, David	8 20
15 Brown, C. H.	10 40	145 Blart, H. G.	8 20	283 Cunha, Est.	11 50	419 Hawaiian Bazaar	2 80	558 Kihlean, Miss M. E.	89 00	696 Kialuamani (w)	3 30
16 Baker, Mrs. George	1 70	146 Brown, Cornwell, W. H.	47 90	284 Cunha, Est.	11 50	420 High, C. B., Dr.	13 70	559 King, W. C.	89 00	697 Kalaauo, John	1 70
17 Bent, David	7 20	147 Brown, C. H.	10 40	285 Chung Ung	8 20	421 Hop Wo Co.	11 50	560 Kennedy, Mrs. M.	9 40	698 Kineave, Chaa	41 75
18 Bryan	7 20	148 Brown, C. H.	11 50	286 Chung Sing	11 50	422 Hirano, H.	13 70	561 Kanakau, Joe	9 40	699 Kinney, Lovell	1 70
19 Becker	1 70	149 Brown, C. H.	11 50	287 Dunbar, Mrs. E.	59 20	423 Haleakala, Mrs. E. K.	53 30	562 Kepoo, Robert Kaupus	8 40	700 Kauhane	10 40
20 Becker	1 70	150 Brown, C. H.	11 50	288 Dunbar, William	8 20	424 Hayesden, H. T.	17 00	563 Kepoo, Robert Kaupus	8 40	701 Kaluna, Est. of W. B.	6 55
21 Baker, Robert H.	7 20	151 Brown, C. H.	11 50	289 Dunbar, William	8 20	425 Hing Chong	17 00	564 Kauhane	1 70	702 Kalupena	11 50
22 Brazil, M. A.	45 95	152 Day, P.	2 70	290 Duncan, Sarah El.	11 50	426 Hart, Mrs. Haleakala	83 00	565 Kauhane	5 80	703 Kalilua, E. A.	13 70
23 Blart, H. G.	8 20	153 Drew, Edward	8 20	291 Duncan, Sarah El.	7 20	427 Hart, Mr. Haleakala	13 15	566 Kauhau, Kapeka	12 15	704 Kapule, Debora and Poolani	4 20
24 Berry, F. J.	58 90	154 Dement, Chas.	8 40	292 Duncan, Sarah El.	8 20	428 Huggins, A.	11 50	567 Kauhau, Kapeka	2 80	705 Kukaih	7 05
25 Bird, Chong	47 25	155 Dicks, Chong	8 20	293 Devauchelle, Elizabeth K.	9 30	429 Harrub, E. L.	11 50	568 Kauhau, Kapeka	2 80	706 Kahoakumaha, J. E.	3 20
26 Bird, Chong	47 25	156 Dicks, Chong	8 20	294 Devauchelle, Elizabeth K.	9 30	430 Henriques, Lucy K.	41 20	569 Kauhau, Kapeka	2 80	707 Kalaakala, J. S.	24 25
27 Bird, Chong	47 25	157 Dicks, Chong	8 20	295 Dilyamart	11 50	431 Holstein, E. C.	17 75	570 Kauhau, Kapeka	2 80	708 Kauhau, Kapeka	18 20
28 Bird, Chong	47 25	158 Baker, Mrs. Katherine	6 00	296 Duncan, Sarah El.	12 30	432 Hendriques, Mani. Gomes	7 20	571 Kahaleopu, A. B.	7 10	709 Kauhau, Kapeka	16 45
29 Bird, Chong	47 25	159 Buchanan, W. M.	28 90	297 Denish, Augustino de	3 70	433 Hitchcock, H. R.	79 80	572 Kahaleopu, H.	13 70	710 Kehohele, K.	8 20
30 Bird, Chong	47 25	160 Brown, J. C.	12 20	298 Dol	11 50	434 Harris, S. J.	17 00	573 Kwong Chee Kee	3 80	711 Kehohele, K.	8 20
31 Bird, Chong	47 25	161 Brown, Mrs. C. H.	12 20	299 Devauchelle, Mrs. L. M.	8 20	435 Hopkins, Mrs. Rose	55 50	574 Kauhau, Kapeka	2 80	712 Kahahauhan, J. P.	67 15
32 Bird, Chong	47 25	162 Brown, J. F.	12 20	300 Dower, J. J.	11 50	436 Hoekka, Kekabuna (w)	24 20	575 Kauhau, Kapeka	2 80	713 Kalakaua	3 70
33 Bird, Chong	47 25	163 Brown, A. M.	12 20	301 Dodd, Mrs. Grace	41 40	437 Hitchcock, Mrs. H. R.	70 80	576 Keumi, Mrs.	3 90	714 Kalukou, Mrs. Annie	41 30
34 Bird, Chong	47 25	164 Breckenridge, Elmer	8 20	302 Dow, Mrs. S. H.	62 20	438 Hille, George	11 60	577 Kling, Est. of J. A.	99 50	715 Kim Wo Yin	17 90
35 Bird, Chong	47 25	165 Barras, Frank William	7 20	303 Downey, J. T.	3 80	439 Hoekano, S.	8 80	578 Kamaikani (w)	3 80	716 Kalawae, J.	14 50
36 Bird, Chong	47 25	166 Beckman, H. J.	11 50	304 Davey, Frank	13 70	440 Holt, R. W. and George H.	55 50	579 Kamaikani (w)	13 70	717 Kaauomoana, Sam	19 20
37 Bird, Chong	47 25	167 Borges, Mani. Rapoza	3 80	305 Dobson, H.	11 50	441 Holt	22 45	580 Kauhau, Kapeka	13 70	718 Kainoa, L. Walolama	8 00
38 Bird, Chong	47 25	168 Baptist, Joe Govea	7 10	306 Davis, J.	11 50	442 Hirose, J.	22 45	581 Kauhau, Kapeka	13 70	719 Kainau, J. Walolama	7 20
39 Bird, Chong	47 25	169 Campbell, A. N.	6 00	307 Decker, Mrs. F. M.	4 20	443 Hiraguchi	24 70	582 Kauhau, Kapeka	1 60	720 Kauhauhaa (w)	1 70
40 Bird, Chong	47 25	170 Correa, A. G.	8 20	308 Evans, Harry L.	78 70	444 Hormada	108 30	583 Kauhau, Kapeka	52 20	721 Kehuahu	1 60
41 Bird, Chong	47 25	171 Collins, C. R.	49 55	309 Ehrlick, S.	12 30	445 Hossie	4 45	584 Kauhau, Kapeka	1 60	722 Kapoe, J. H.	8 20
42 Bird, Chong	47 25	172 Campbell & Pettus	105 00	310 Estrella, Francisco da	1 60	446 Hau Roma	4 45	585 Kauhau, Kapeka	7 10	723 Kanikaneheia	7 10
43 Bird, Chong	47 25	173 Campbell, H.	14 80	311 Ellis, C. L.	8 20	447 Hind, R. R.	69 85	586 Kauhau, Kapeka	108 30	724 Kauhau, Kapeka	3 80
44 Bird, Chong	47 25	174 Camarinos, D. G.	23 60	312 Edwards, John	14 90	448 Horn Kee	5 45	587 Kane, S. K.	225 15	725 Kauhau, Kapeka	8 20
45 Bird, Chong	47 25	175 Chinese Beno. Society (by Chang Chow)	44 50	313 Eberlein, Geo.	14 90	449 Hop Lee Yuen Co.	12 05	588 Kaae, Ernest K.	20 40	726 Kauhau, Kapeka	2 80
46 Bird, Chong	47 25	176 Cockett, Mrs. C. B.	17 00	314 En Fook	11 50	450 Hoshida	2 15	589 Kaae, Ernest K.	12 05	727 Kauhau, Kapeka	11 50
47 Bird, Chong	47 25	177 Coordeiro, Jose	4 90	315 Ella	11 50	451 Hoshida	3 90	590 Kaae, Ernest K.	12 05	728 Kauhau, Kapeka	11 50
48 Bird, Chong	47 25	178 Cordeiro, Jose	4 90	316 Edwards, James	1 70	452 Hiram, John	2 10	591 Kohokole, Leihulu	3 80	729 Kauhau, Kapeka	11 50
49 Bird, Chong	47 25	179 Cartwright, Daisy	3 80	317 Ellis, Victoria B.	79 70	453 Hibbott, Edwin	8 20	592 Kohokole, Leihulu	30 50	730 Kauhau, Kapeka	11 50
50 Bird, Chong	47 25	180 Cook, Mrs. Hannah</									

323 Kanaulu, J. B.	20 40	992 Makaimoku	5 10	1162 Nawas, Joseph	10 40	1332 Pang Cheng and Lau Bow	17 00	1503 Samson, G. L.	1 60	1671 Whiting, W. Austin	78 70
323 Koli, David	25 20	993 Mitchell, Albert	5 10	1163 Napanuekolu (w)	6 00	1333 Paaniani, Abraham	17 00	1504 Sakai	11 50	1672 Wright, J. T.	52 20
324 Kanuha, C. K.	26 25	994 Muller, George	17 00	1164 Nakamura	8 10	1324 Pate, G. W.	2 10	1505 Sing Chong	9 30	1573 Wilcox, R. W.	57 70
325 Kemeho	17 00	995 Marques, Victoria	6 55	1165 Nishimoto	8 20	1325 Pala	1 05	1506 Traders Insurance Co. H.	1674 Walker, Capt. F. D.	2 70	
326 Kilihae	9 40	996 Medeiros, Antone	7 20	1166 Nihaleleu	8 20	1326 Palaau, Kapeka	4 35	1506 M. von Holt agent	1675 Walker, Chas. D.	18 36	
327 Kilele (w)	3 80	997 Mellin, Mrs. G.	3 90	1167 Nona, Lili	21 50	1327 Palaau, Mira L.	11 50	1507 Thomas, E. B.	1676 Waher	2 76	
328 Kahilina, J. A.	5 80	998 Mahukoa, Ekela	7 20	1168 Nakauamo	7 10	1328 Phillip, Manuel	11 50	1508 Tokakaua, Y.	1677 Wallace, John	8 30	
329 Kapule, G. B.	22 50	999 Mahelona, Mrs. Lala	18 10	1169 Ng Chan	12 05	1329 Pestana, A.	11 50	1509 Tripp, Rosalie K.	1678 Wong Chee	7 10	
330 Kanui, Mrs. and children	2 70	1000 Mahoe, Lukia (w)	8 20	1170 Nakanechi	17 75	1330 Pug See, C.	11 50	1510 Tai Hop Chan	1679 Wong Tuck	18 35	
331 Kelekomu	1 70	1001 Mystic Lodge No. 2 Knights	17 10	1171 Nose, T.	8 20	1342 Pa Lock	11 50	1511 Tim Wo	1680 Wong Yee Kee Co.	50 10	
332 Kahana, Kapule	13 70	1002 of Pythias	9 40	1172 Nishihiko	8 20	1343 Pinto, Mrs. Adelalde	2 70	1512 Tolofono, Olaf	1681 Wing Sing Co.	8 75	
333 Kelle, Win	40 45	1002 Myers, H. P.	9 20	1173 Nakamura, I.	6 65	1344 Quan Chong	46 70	1513 True, C. F.	1682 Wo Hoy In Co.	14 25	
334 Kapile	9 30	1003 Mauilawa, Est. J.	33 50	1174 Nakanishi, Y.	20 10	1345 Quinn, F. W.	18 70	1514 Thompson, J.	1683 Watson, Mrs.	6 00	
335 Kaha, Mis.	19 75	1005 Marshall, Mrs. H. A.	4 90	1175 Notley, Mrs. Emma	63 20	1346 Quong Fook Tai	28 00	1515 Teves, A.	1684 Winter, Charles	30 20	
336 Kalmimoku, Luiki	22 50	1006 Meu Cheong	13 70	1176 Nui, J. H.	8 20	1347 Quai Kee	9 30	1516 Tong Sing	1685 Wo Sing Wai	66 60	
337 Kelelau, Solomon	2 15	1007 Makaena, Mrs. N.	8 40	1177 Napahulihua, Ewaliko	13 10	1348 Quong Fang Lung	1 70	1517 Tuck Chong	1686 Wing Wo Kee	6 00	
338 Kekipl, Solomon	1 60	1008 Mokuahi	7 10	1178 Nott, Thos.	13 10	1349 Quinn, Joe S.	11 50	1518 Tam Quong	1687 Wong Shee (w)	8 35	
339 Kung San Co	13 25	1009 Morashika	2 70	1179 Nobriga, Sylvano	136 25	1350 Quinn, Joe S.	11 50	1519 Tai Loy Co.	1688 Wing Sang	6 00	
340 Keama, Mrs. J. E.	25 50	1010 Mahelona, Solomon	9 40	1180 Nolaoa	50 00	1351 Robinson, Isaac J. S. K.	83 00	1520 Thompson, J. H.	1689 Waikiki Beach Co., Ltd.	176 50	
341 Kahalewai	8 20	1011 Miller, C. E.	11 50	1181 Nahoolewa, David	3 80	1352 Ka-ne gdn.	30 20	1521 Tsan Nam	1690 Wright, Thomas	110 50	
342 Kekua (w)	11 35	1012 Murphy, A. E.	3 90	1182 Nobriga, Mrs. Rosa da	10 70	1353 Rafael, Jacintho	15 35	1522 Tong Ho Yuen Co.	1691 Wilson, J. R.	8 20	
343 Kabel, Est. of Hannah	8 30	1013 Monteiro, J.	13 70	1183 Naahoa, Loke	19 20	1354 Rosa, Joe	9 40	1523 Tong Kee	1692 Wallaice, Adelaide	2 70	
344 Kaanaapa, S.	3 80	1014 Mauilawa, Lahapa	24 70	1184 Naona, J. K.	10 05	1355 Rosa, Ant. de	124 05	1524 Tai Sung Co.	1693 Winam, C. Trustee	68 26	
345 Keke, S. M.	1 60	1015 Muolo, Ulalia	12 60	1185 Nicholas, Alex.	4 90	1356 Rodriguez, Ant. de	13 15	1525 Tagawa, K.	1694 Walanika, Julia	8 85	
346 Karratt, Mary A.	3 80	1016 Morris, Antone	19 20	1186 Nieman, Herman	44 50	1357 Robbie, Frank	28 00	1526 Talbot, Nuela	1695 Williams, F. J.	11 50	
347 King Lung	11 50	1017 Murukami	3 25	1187 Nakashima and Koda	33 50	1358 Rapos, J.	7 20	1527 Texela, M. A.	1696 Waitatane	11 50	
348 Kun Chou	11 50	1018 Mahelona, Est. Jose C. (by	17 55	1188 Nakabayashi	40 10	1359 Rapos, M.	6 00	1528 Tong Sling	1697 Xavier, John	7 20	
349 King Shou	11 50	1019 Medeiros, Est. Jose C. (by	12 85	1189 Naona, D. K.	2 80	1360 Rapos, J. A.	7 20	1529 Ten Yip	1698 Yaw Chong	50 00	
350 Kichename	11 50	1020 Medeiros, Mary Jose	6 60	1190 Naopala	5 20	1361 Razar, Henry Antone	8 20	1530 Tsumura, S.	1699 Ying Ning Tong	27 45	
351 Kenura	10 40	1021 Medeiros, Joe Fernandez	10 95	1191 Nakuleia, J.	10 50	1362 Rodriguez, Francisco J.	17 00	1531 Turner, Chas.	1700 Yuen Wo Co.	65 05	
352 Kurihara	8 20	1022 Mutsu	8 20	1192 Nobriga, Mrs. Rosa da	10 95	1363 Rodriguez, Joe	20 30	1532 Timoteo, Rev. E. S.	1701 Yee Sing Tai Co.	81 15	
353 Kadowaki	11 50	1023 Mahelona, Est. Joseph	7 10	1193 Niu, Maria (w)	14 80	1364 Rodriguez, Joe	8 20	1533 Tibbitts, Mrs. M. K.	1702 Yee Chong	24 70	
354 Kaillehu	11 50	1024 Mitchell, Pilipilani	17 00	1194 Nobara	10 05	1365 Rodriguez, M. A. and G. P. Brill	10 40	1534 Tsubata	1703 Yee Hop, C. Q. and Chang	1	
355 Kalana, Joe	11 50	1025 Milleauall	8 30	1195 Nagao	8 20	1366 Rawlins, Marion	40 10	1535 Tamakawa	1704 Wal Fat	50 00	
356 Kaolihanao	8 20	1026 Moniz, Antone de Souza	7 20	1196 Norton, B. H.	2 80	1367 Rawlins, Manuel	332 80	1536 Tani	1705 Yew Chong	6 00	
357 Kanaue, Samuel	10 40	1027 Mana, Jr. J.	19 10	1197 Nichols, Dr. A. D.	140 05	1368 Roche, Est. Marian	7 65	1537 Tong Sung Co.	1706 Young Hung	15 35	
358 Kellina, Ekeleka	5 00	1028 Marques, Ant. Gomes	10 95	1198 Nichols, Dr. A. D.	17 00	1369 Raposa, Manuel	15 35	1538 Tai Sun Co.	1707 Young See Chet	28 90	
359 Kwong Yick Wai	1 70	1029 Martins, John	12 70	1199 Nakamura	61 00	1370 Raposa, Francisco J.	1 70	1539 Tong Man Chan	1708 Yoshihiko	11 50	
360 Kong Kee	11 50	1030 Ming Hymn, C.	11 50	1200 Nakamulau (w)	1 60	1371 Rodriguez, Joe	17 00	1540 Tong San Lee	1709 Yamamuro and Takahashi	11 50	
361 Kwong Yee	8 20	1031 Mok King	1 60	1201 Nakashima	2 70	1372 Rodriguez, Antone	11 50	1541 Tong Lock Co.	1710 Yamen	33 50	
362 Kerr & Co., H. L.	6 00	1032 Mahelona, Est. Joseph	11 50	1202 Nakashige	31 85	1373 Rosa, Mrs. Maria	12 00	1542 Tasaka	1711 Yoshina	8 20	
363 Lewis, Estate of James	528 50	1033 Meheula Solomon	8 20	1203 Nakamoto	4 25	1374 Rowland, Mrs. Helen	220 50	1543 Tasho, Wm. H.	1712 Yoshinaga and Higashi	33 50	
364 Lam Chew Kee	17 00	1034 Motofugi	12 80	1204 Nakamoto	2 80	1375 Rawlins, Marion	2 80	1544 Thoene, Theresa	1713 Yoshina	2 70	
365 Leong Chong	3 70	1035 Manoas (w)	8 20	1205 Nakahara	17 00	1376 Rawlins, Manuel	7 10	1545 Tsubaki, Doi	1714 Yoshikawa	2 70	
366 Lum Ching	6 00	1036 Makaiwai, Jack	8 20	1206 Nakamori	61 00	1377 Raposa, Manuel	6 00	1546 Tuck Lee	1715 Yoshimoto	13 70	
367 Lee Wai	22 50	1037 Moana	9 30	1207 Nakao	8 20	1378 Raposa, Francisco J.	1 70	1547 Tuck Lee Yuen	1716 Young See	13 35	
368 Lee, William	41 20	1038 Matsuo, S.	11 50	1208 Nakao	1 60	1379 Rodriguez, Antone	17 00	1548 Tam Sung Co.	1717 Tong Chong	8 20	
369 Levey, Mrs.	3 70	1039 Mahone, James	8 20	1209 Nakao	1 60	1380 Rodriguez, Antone	8 20	1549 Tong Sing Co.	1718 Yit Chong Co.	11 50	
370 Lun Chong Co.	16 40	1040 Moshman, Mrs. T. R.	12 80	1210 Nakao	1 60	1381 Rodriguez, Antone	1 70	1550 Tong Sun Lee	1719 Yit Chong	24 70	
371 Lun Chong Co.	11 50	1041 Mowaual, Pakala	7 10	1211 Nakamoto	1 60	1382 Rodriguez, Antone	11 50	1551 Tong Sung Wai Co.	1720 Yee Wo alias Lee Sing	265 60	
372 Lyons, T. B.	7 20	1042 Muhaimoku (w)	6 00	1212 Nakao	1 60	1383 Rodriguez, Antone	1 70	1552 Tong Sun Wai Co.	1721 Yee Wo Lung	1 60	
373 Look Tong Sing	1 70	1043 Mukauealo (w)	8 20	1213 Nakao	1 60	1384 Rodriguez, Antone	1 70	1553 Tarumoto	1722 Yee Chong	8 20	
374 Lehaini	11 50	1044 Moana	11 50	1214 Nakao	1 60	1385 Seaman's Club, A. F. Cooke	3 10	1554 Thornton, W. H.	1723 Yoshimoto	13 70	
375 Lee Yee	11 50	1045 Moana	12 80	1215 Nakao	1 60	1386 Seaman's Club, A. F. Cooke	11 50	1555 Tanaka, H.	1724 Young	15 35	
376 Kerr & Co., H. L.	6 00	1046 Monsarrat, W. T.	14 20	1216 Nakao	1 60	1387 Seaman's Club, A. F. Cooke	11 50	1556 Tanouye	1725 Yee Hop, C. Q.	3 35	
377											